



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 36.] MADRAS, TUESDAY, EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1910. [PART, 3rd VOL.

## Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

#### STAFF LEAVE

No. 440.—Captain Solis Bosc, I.M.S., was on study leave from 1st May to 29th July 1910.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Government, August 31, 1910.

No. 441.—Mr. George Townsend Esq., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Nagapattinam District of the Erode district.

No. 442.—Mr. Charles Gwynne Esq., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Kumbakonam District of the Erode district.

Government, September 2, 1910.

No. 443.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent appointments:—

With effect from the 12th July 1910 (death of Mr. E. D. Bosc).

Mr. And Charles Dutt to be District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot.  
Mr. Edward Leyschens Rudolph Thornton to be District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot.  
Mr. Julian James Cotton to be District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot.

No. 420.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Moleworth, I.M.S., to be Surgeon, 1st District, Medical Inspector of Hospitals, and Superintendent, Medical School, Singapore, Malacca, with effect from the 15th May 1910, but to continue to do duty as Civil Surgeon at Outstation.

No. 421.—Major Clarence Barrymore Harrison, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendent of Jail, Malacca, with effect from the 15th May 1910, *res* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Moleworth.

No. 422.—Major Thomas Henry Symcox, I.M.S., an arrival, to be Surgeon, 1st District, Medical Inspector of Hospitals, and Superintendent, Medical School, Singapore, Malacca, with *pro tem*, during the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Moleworth on other duty or until further orders.

No. 423.—Captain Leonard Hinch, C.B., to be Surgeon, 1st District, Medical Inspector of Hospitals, and Superintendent, Medical School, Singapore, Malacca, with *pro tem*, from 21st May 1910 during the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Moleworth on other duty, with on relief by Major Symcox, to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, 1st Surgeon, General Hospital, and Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, with *pro tem*, during the employment of Major T. H. Symcox, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 424.—Captain Alexander Chalmers, I.M.S., on relief by Captain Hinch, to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, and 1st Surgeon, General Hospital, with Port and Marine duties, during the employment of Major W. J. Millock, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 425.—Major William James Nichol, I.M.S., on relief by Captain Chalmers, to act as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and 1st Surgeon, General Hospital, during the absence of Major F. C. Galden, I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

Continued, September 3, 1910.

No. 426.—Mr. John Hutton Kribbenstein, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Northern division of the Federal District.

No. 427.—

With effect from the 2d September 1910 (intention of M.S. By. Divisional Officer T. E. Sings (Singapore Arrivals)).

M.S. By. Thompson's Alipia Paudina Alipia Arrived, Schoolmaster Judge, First Grade, is appointed to be a District and District Judge, and is posted to the Gopur district.

(The same notification No. 427, dated the 12th August 1910, published on page 599 of Part I in the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 16th August 1910.)

M.S. By. Divisional Officer Mangalore Mandaya Bangar Arrived, District and Sessions Judge, is transferred from the Gopur to the Gopur district.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Continued, September 4, 1910.

No. 428.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXV) of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sunday, New Year's day (Saturday, the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday, the 15th March) and Monday, the 15th December, in lieu of Christmas day, which falls on Sunday, the 26th December, the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1910:—

Wednesday, September 29, 1910	..	Tiruvaiyala Chaturthi.
Monday, October 3rd	..	Moolayya Amavasya.
Wednesday, October 5th	..	Tamam.
Wednesday, October 12th	..	Ayudha Puja.
Monday, October 18th	..	Dipavali.
Tuesday, December 27th	..	..
Thursday, December 29th	..	..
Friday, December 30th	..	Christmas.
Saturday, December 31st	..	..

The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of—

- (1) the Post Office offices,
- (2) the Revenue and Currency departments of the Lieutenant-Governor's office,
- (3) the General Stamp office to be open from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.,

will be closed:—

- Sunday, December 3rd, 1910.
- Wednesday, December 28th, 1910.

*Dated Madras, August 15, 1919.*

No. 450.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the temple mentioned in the schedule below.

2. Any objection to the issue of this notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered by the Governor in Council.

*Draft Notification.*

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the Narayanaswami temple at Rangipuram, Madurai taluk, Madurai district, described in the appended schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act:—

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of land, and so far, in as far as possible, its extent or portion, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Restrictions of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Religious district, Madurai taluk, Narayanaswami temple.</i>			
Item No. 450, parcel No. 45.	The trustees of the Sri Narayanaswami temple.	Fields, way leading to the temple; and Kanchi Rishi's house, Mahalingappa's house and open space, north, limits of Vaidharathi, Andipatti, Thirupathi and Narayanaswami temples, and land. Part clearing and afforestation of the land.	27/0/15

*Dated Madras, September 4, 1919.*

No. 450.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—

**ARMY DEPARTMENT.**

*Madras, the 1st August 1919.*

**VOLUNTARY CORPS.**

**APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND REASSIGNMENTS.**

*East Coast Division Ryde.*

No. 451.—Major Percy Bingham Arbuthnot to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vide R. M. Campbell, transferred to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. Dated 21st April 1919.

*Madras, the 1st August 1919.*

**VOLUNTARY CORPS.**

**APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND REASSIGNMENTS.**

*Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own."*

No. 791.—Lieutenant John Frederick Graham to be Captain, vide J. A. Muckridge, transferred to the Supplementary List. Dated 21st July 1919.

Lieutenant Percy Holt to be Captain, vide A. M. Raghoebar, transferred to the Supplementary List. Dated 21st July 1919.

Second Lieutenant John Bedmore Cuddehe to be Lieutenant, vide J. F. Graham, promoted. Dated 21st July 1919.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Henry Gordon Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vide P. Holt, promoted. Dated 21st July 1919.

Second Lieutenant George Adolf Cambridge to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 21st July 1919.

W. S. MEYER,  
Chief Secretary.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 595.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. G. W. Lane, Superintendent of Police, Madras, in Judicial notification No. 368, published on page 951 of Part I in the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 17th May 1910, is extended by one day.

No. 596.—Mr. K. T. H. Stevenson, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Cottemund, August 28, 1910.

No. 597.—M. R. Ey. Kondiyala Sthanamalai, Sub-Magistrate, First Grade, is act as Magistrate of Annamalai, Gurjam district, during the absence of M. R. Ey. Thiruvannamalai Sthanamalai Kattalar Aravagal as hereon in said further orders.

Cottemund, August 29, 1910.

No. 598.—Mr. Herbert Douglas Robertson is act as Inspector-General of Police, Madras, vice the Herbie Mr. D. W. G. Owen granted privilege leave.

No. 599.—Mr. Frank Armitage is act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Second Grade, and posted to charge of the Southern Range in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, vice Mr. H. Douglas Robertson on other duty.

No. 600.—Mr. Harold-Gordon Clinch is act as Superintendent of Police, Gurjam.

No. 601.—Baqdar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Nilgiris.

## INSTITUTE OF POWERS.

No. 602.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 27 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 592 :—

M. R. Ey. Kodumbari Jagannadham Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Bobbili, in the district of Vizianagaram.

M. R. Ey. Vallabhi Giri Rao, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tenali, in the district of Guntur.

Cottemund, September 2, 1910.

M. R. Ey. Edward Venkatesh Dandi, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Valmiki, in the district of Tanjore.

M. R. Ey. Vinay Ramachandrar Aiyar Venkateswara Aiyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Aradangi, in the district of Tanjore.

Cottemund, August 30, 1910.

No. 603.—Under section 267 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Edward Henry Mitchell Brown, First-class Magistrate in the district of Godavari.

M. R. Ey. Thakur Abhepi Nayudu Rao, First-class Magistrate, Gooty, in the district of Anantapur.

Cottemund, August 31, 1910.

M. R. Ey. Dewar Bahadur Kangeeloo Kondeappa Rangam Aravagal, Sessions Judge, Guntur.

Mr. Holder Chennappa Sathu, Acting Sessions Judge, Bellary.

M. R. Ey. Thiruvannamalai Sthanamalai Kattalar Aravagal, Sessions Judge, Gurjam.

M. R. Ey. Venkateswara Srinivasachari Aravagal, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

No. 504.—Under section 194 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

• M.R.Sy. Bhow Bahadur Mangaldeo Mangappa Dasgaoi, District Judge, Chertur.

Mr. Dattaraj Chavhantha Smith, Acting District Judge, Solapur.

M.R.Sy. Thangaraja Aiyar Sadasiva Aiyar Dasgaoi, District Judge, Ganjam.

No. 505.—Under the provisions of section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Albert George Bradley, Port Officer, Gopalpet, to be a Special Magistrate and to confer upon him all the powers conferable under the Code as a Magistrate of the First class for the trial of offences punishable under the Code, or under rules made under the Code, specified below, which may be committed within the limits of the towns and ports of Tarapur and Colaba in the district of Ganjam:—

The Madras Towns Municipal Act, 1893.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1909.

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Also of offences punishable under sections 302, 304, 305, 342, 376, 384, 391 and all the sections in Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code except section 161.

5. He is also empowered to make rules under sections 133 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Golconda, August 20, 1910.

No. 506.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the undersigned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 27 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 150:—

M.R.Sy. Takkiah Alagay Nayudu Gani, Deputy Collector, Gooty, in the District of Anantapur.

Golconda, September 1, 1910.

No. 507.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Vithaladas Ammayappa Pillai Chockalingam Pillai Sub-Registrar of Tirunelveli, to be a Special Magistrate of the Third class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 3 to 7 of the Madras Towns Municipal Act, 1893, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Tirunelveli, in the division of Aranyakottai, Madras District.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 508.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the union of Tirunelveli in the division of Aranyakottai, in the district of Madras, conferred on M.R.Sy. T. E. Rangaswami Pillai, Sub-Registrar, who has been transferred from the station.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 509.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1907 (I of 1907), it is proposed to issue the following rule in substitution of rule 19 of the rules issued with Judicial Department notification No. 495, published on pages 594 to 595 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th August 1907.

3. Notice is hereby given that the draft rule in question will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th October 1910. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rule before the aforesaid date will be taken into consideration.

#### Draft rule.

16. (1) A motor-vehicle shall not be driven in any footway, nor in any road or public place, where such driving may, for the time being, be prohibited as being dangerous to the public or obstructive to traffic by an order promulgated by the President of the Town Board for the town or the Chairman of the municipality, within which the footway, road, etc., is situated. Such order may be in respect of driving within specific hours or of driving generally, and may at any time be withdrawn or varied by the President or the Chairman as the case may be.

(2) An appeal from an order issued under clause (1) shall lie to the District Magistrate.

Colombo, September 2, 1910.

No. 110.—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act XII of 1890, "An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kudi," the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mahomed Shyemulla Ahmed Sukia Asari as Kudi for the Mohammedan Mahallah of Niloom.

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Colombo, August 31, 1910.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 36 aces, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of additional huts for the Police at Jayawandapuram; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Chippampalli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Tahsildar, Chippampalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dry, open or possible, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Reasons of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Pampapara division, Chippampalli taluk, Jayawandapuram village.

Santhar, jayapall, 4th, S. No. 2	The Honorable the Raja of Vithapagam and Akkathil Emperors.	North, existing police station; east, former Akkathil building; south, public path; west, fronted.	4000 10
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Colombo, September 1, 1909.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 aces, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police huts at Sanki; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Saker, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Tahsildar, Saker, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dry, open or possible, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Reasons of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Pampapara division, Saker taluk, Sanki village.

Kaliam dry land	One citizen Melathara, cultivating spot, Agrasam Bangat.	North, east, south and west, dry land of Kaliam.	1000 10
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## ERRATA.

Colombo, August 26, 1910.

In Judicial Notification No. 894, dated the 27th May 1909, published on pages 625-26, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 31st May—

Read against serial No. 2 only, "Saker" is column 4 and "Vithapagam" in column 5 which now appear against serial Nos. 2-13, and against serial Nos. 2-13 insert in the same two columns "Saker" and "Korippali" respectively.

*Colerwood, August 31, 1918.*

In notification No. 553, published on page 521 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 12nd August 1918, for "Muhammad Tamsimuddin Sahib Khadiri, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Salem, in the District of Salem,"

W. S. MEYER,  
*Chief Secretary.*

## ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

### DEATH

No. 48.—The Rev. Henry Noel Telling, M.A., embarked yesterday leave and funeral for two years from the 15th September 1918, as date of departure, under articles 382, 219 and 345 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, 1914 edition.

W. S. MEYER,  
*Chief Secretary.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION

*Colerwood, September 4, 1918.*

No. 54.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### EMIGRATION—PLAGUE.

*Sole, the 11th August 1918.*

No. 1418.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

*Madras, dated 10th August, the 11th August 1918.*

From.—The Honorable Member's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.  
To.—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection at first Ottoman port of call on arrival from Basra, where three cases of plague, of which there were fatal two.

W. S. MEYER,  
*Chief Secretary.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION

*Colerwood, August 18, 1918.*

No. 58.—The Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at 12 noon on Tuesday the 26th day of November 1918.

L. M. WYCH,  
*As. Secretary to Government.*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

### POSTINGS.

*Colerwood, August 31, 1918.*

No. 424.—The following postings are ordered:—

Mr. Anthony Wimbush, District Forest Officer, South India, to be District Forest Officer, South India.

Mr. Thomas Chess, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, South India.

Mr. Cecil Claude Wilson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Madras.

## PROMOTIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Colombo, August 28, 1910.

No. 438.—M.R. By. Tamasan Gupala Nayar Avargal, from North Arcot Treasury to Cuddalore Treasury.

No. 439.—M.R. By. Tirupattur Subbaraya Changanayya Aiyar Avargal, from Cuddalore Treasury to South Arcot Treasury.

Colombo, August 31, 1910.

No. 440.—M.R. By S. Thevarasai Aiyangar Avargal, from General duty, Madras, to General duty, Bangalore.

## REVERSIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

No. 454.—

With effect from the date of retirement of M.R. By. C. Kama Rao Gera, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade.

M.R. By. Kidili Tamasan Rao Gera from Fifth Grade, permanent, to Fifth Grade, sub. pro tem.

Mr. Louis Aime Camille from Fifth Grade, sub. pro tem., to Sixth Grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Subashchandra Vasudeva Rao Gera from Sixth Grade, permanent, to Seventh Grade, permanent.

Mohammed Abdul Hafez Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, from Seventh Grade, permanent, to Seventh Grade, acting.

## PROMOTIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

(1) With effect from the date of retirement of M.R. By. C. Krishnasami Nayudu Gera, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade.

Mohd. Husein Sahib Bahadur from Fourth Grade, sub. pro tem., to Fourth Grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Kadri Vasudeva Rao Gera from Fifth Grade, sub. pro tem., to Fifth Grade, permanent.

Mr. Louis Aime Camille from Sixth Grade, permanent, to Fifth Grade, sub. pro tem.

M.R. By. Subashchandra Vasudeva Rao Gera from Seventh Grade, permanent, to Sixth Grade, permanent.

Mohammed Abdul Hafez Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, from Seventh Grade, acting, to Seventh Grade, permanent.

(2) Vice Mohd. Husein Sahib Bahadur, promoted from Fourth Grade, sub. pro tem., to Fourth Grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Tamasan Vythiantha Aiyar Gopalanayya Aiyar Avargal to continue in Fourth Grade, sub. pro tem.

No. 455.—Mr. Edward Henry Mitchell Brown is promoted from Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade, acting, to Seventh Grade, sub. pro tem. With effect from 1st June, 1910, viz. Mohammed Abdul Hafez Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, as other duty.

Colombo, September 2, 1910.

No. 456.—

I With effect from 1st July 1910, owing to the formation of the new Coimbatore division and the consequent abolition of an appointment in the seventh grade in the Deputy Collectors' cadre.

M.R. By. Gudambur Thevarasaitachariar Avargal, from Seventh Grade, acting, to Seventh Grade, permanent.

II With effect from the date of retirement of M.R. By. K. Pambala Rao Gera, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade.

Mr. Louis Aime Camille, from Fifth Grade, sub. pro tem., to Fifth Grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Appala Vasudeva Subbaraya Chetti Gera, from Seventh Grade to Sixth Grade.

M.R. By. Aranganam Demasaram Aiyar Avargal, from Seventh Grade, acting, to Seventh Grade, permanent.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, August 28, 1910.

No. 461.—Whereas it is found expedient that the village Koneswarpalli, which now forms part of the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Annamalai, in the Godavari District, should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Nandamuru, it is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that the above transfer will come into effect from the date of the notification.



4. *Division of Blocks*.—If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be treated as a house and given a separate number in column 1 of the House List. Large buildings not so divided, such as the quarters of unassisted prisoners, should be given only one number.

Houses occupied by native servants should be numbered separately from the houses to which they belong. Each block of servants' huts should be given a number of its own.

7. *House-numbering*.—While the above list is being prepared, the number entered against each house should be posted conspicuously on the building, so that it may be easily compared by the Enumerator.

8. *Formation of Blocks and Circles*.—After the numbers have been paired, the houses should be arranged in straight Blocks, and these Blocks should be grouped into Circles. No Block should contain more than 250 persons, and no Circle more than 1,500. Separate Blocks should be formed for native followers and servants attached to British residents or employed by the officers.

9. *Appointment of Superintendents and Enumerators*.—For each Block an Enumerator should be appointed, and for each Circle a Superintendent. The Enumerator in the month whose duty it will be to fill in the Census Schedule for all persons in his Block, except those for whom Household Schedules will be kept as provided in Rule 4. The Superintendent is responsible for seeing that all the Enumerators in his Circle understand their duties and carry them out satisfactorily. Non-Commissioned Officers of the regiments to be enumerated will usually be selected for these posts. Officers occupied by native followers and servants should be placed in charge of Enumerators who are well acquainted with their language and customs, such as the regimental Muske or a Commissioned native official.

10. *Circle List*.—A circle list should then be drawn up in the following form and forwarded not later than the 15th November to the District or Political Officer in the same way as follows:—

## CIRCLE LIST.

District.		Circumstances or Statistics				Enquiries.		
Serial number of Circle.	Name of Superintendent.	Serial number of Block.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of houses in each Block.	Number of persons in each Block.	Language in which the work will be prepared.	Number of houses for which Household Schedules will be required.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

11. *Supply of Forms*.—On receipt of this register the District or Political Officer will at once indicate the number of forms (English and vernacular) of each kind required on the basis of—

- 1 cover per block;
- 1 clock list per block;
- 1 general schedule for every 15 persons;
- 2 household schedules for each house in which each schedule will be used; adding 25 per cent. for contingencies, etc.

He will also supply for each Superintendent one cover with five general schedules and a blank list attached to it. This will serve to show how the forms should be brought up to make the enumeration books, and will also be useful for inspection purposes as explained in Rule 13.

12. *Block List*.—As soon as the forms are received, the block list, showing the number and description of the houses in each block, should be written up from the house list.

13. *Instructions of Census Staff*.—The superintendents and enumerators must study very carefully the instructions on the first two pages of the cover and the specimen Schedule as the back of it. The officer in charge of the Census must satisfy himself that they clearly understand their duties. He should make them fill in a few entries each in the bound copy of the enumeration book supplied to Superintendents for instruction purposes and should correct mistakes and give such verbal explanations as are found to be necessary.

14. *The Preliminary Examination*.—Early in February 1911, each enumerator should go round his block and enter in his enumeration book full particulars regarding every man, woman, or child whom he finds residing there, including persons temporarily absent who are expected to be back by the 15th March. This work should be completed by the 15th February. The entries that made must be strictly examined and corrected by the Superintendent. The officer in charge of the Census should himself examine as many entries as possible in each block, in order to make sure that they have been properly made. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the house list, and each successive of the instructions must be rigidly followed. Enumerators and Superintendents of the class referred to in Rule 4 should not be exempted on this occasion, but household schedules should be distributed to them on the 15th March and the signatures of the head of the household taken in the last column of the block list.

16. *The Final Census*.—After passing on the night of the 10th March 1911 the Enumerators should again go over his lists and bring the preliminary census up to date by striking out the entries for persons who have died or gone away and entering the necessary particulars for new arrivals. He will then complete the Census.

16. *Final Census*.—*Collection and Filing of Forms*.—On the morning of the 11th March the Enumerators will collect all the household schedules that have been issued and send them into their offices. They will then assemble at some place previously fixed by the Supervisor and prepare under his instructions the returns inside the census, showing the number of houses and persons, male and female, in each block. After setting the figures the Supervisor will compile them, take a circle summary, showing the number of persons in the blocks, and the various summaries will then be combined into a single statement by the officer in charge of the Census and sent to the District or Provincial office as the case may be. The preliminary books should then be packed up, if sent and sent to the same office. They should be arranged carefully by blocks and series according to the order shown in the above list.

#### E.—TROOPS ON THE MARCH AND ON DUTY OUTSIDE CAMPUSMAY.

17. *Troops on the March*.—The Census of regiments on the march and of troops on duty will be taken by the officer in command. The Census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race or profession, who are working with the troops. The officer in command should be provided with the requisite forms at the outset from which the troops start. He should arrange to make use of the weekly lists on the 10th March 1911. If the preliminary enumeration was not effected before the troops left their last encampment, the schedules should be written up during the day. They should be checked in the usual manner after dark.

18. *Troops in Train*.—If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the Census, the enumeration of the actual troops should be effected by the officer in command at the first place at which the train alights. The Railway authorities will accompany the families, servants and followers travelling with them in accordance with the general rules for the enumeration of persons travelling by rail.

19. *Regiment of Forces*.—The enumeration books for regiments or detachments on the march will be sent to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Agent of the State in which they are enumerated. The place where they were enumerated at the time of the Census must be reported in the same office. A telegram must also be sent to him stating the number of persons (total, males and females) enumerated.

20. *Troops beyond the Frontier*.—Troops or military outposts in towns of which no general Census is being taken will be recorded in the final tables as belonging to the outposts or stations within the administrative frontier from which, or in connection with which, they are detailed, or which is nearest to the post they occupy. Their enumeration books will be sent to that station or station.

#### C.—CAMPSMENT BAZARS AND CIVIL LENDS.

21. The Census of so much of each outposts as lies beyond regulated or other purely military lines will be taken by the Commanding Magistrate, along under the instructions of the civil authorities of the District or State. Exceptional cases may be found, in which the whole outposts will have to be controlled by the Officer Commanding, who will then be responsible for their accuracy and impartiality. The rules to be followed are those laid down in the Provincial Census Code.

#### D.—GENERAL.

22. *Issue of Special Instructions*.—The Provincial Superintendent will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions, and arrange for the supply of forms, etc.

23. *Census Expenditure*.—Government funds will bear all charges in connection with the actual enumeration, but the requisite printed forms will be supplied free of charge. Government will bear all charges in connection with the completion of the results.

#### Census of Railway.

1. *General*.—The following rules lay down the procedure to be followed for taking the Census on open lines of railway. For each line, an officer of the local railway staff, preferably the Traffic Manager or Traffic Superintendent, should be placed by the Agent or Manager in charge of the operation of the Railway Census Office. In the case of the larger lines which pass through two or more Provinces or States a separate office may, if desired, be appointed for the part of the line which lies in each Province or State. The Railway Census Office should be authorized to communicate direct with the Provincial Superintendent of Census, who will issue such supplementary instructions as may be necessary and will arrange for the supply of the requisite forms. Unless a new line is under construction, the Census operations will be in charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, who will be guided by these rules so far as they are applicable, and will act in close consultation with the District Officer.

2. *Definition*.—(1) *Railway premises* include a railway station, wharf, signal, a workshop, a siding, a steam-plant and all other premises within the railway boundaries, or which permanent or temporary employees of the railway reside, except passengers' and grooms' huts and similar isolated buildings outside the station limits of stations.

(2) *Charge* means the station of line taking within a single District or State, under a Charge Superintendent appointed by the Railway authorities for the purpose of the Census. In no case must a charge include parts of two or more civil districts.

(3) *Civil Census* a station or other railway premises under a Supervisor, who will ordinarily be the station master or other official in charge of the premises.

(4) *Final Census* a group of not more than 25 houses under an Enumerator and forming part of a circle.

(2) The general schedule is the form in which the Enumerators will fill in the necessary particulars for all persons enumerated by them. There are ten lines on each page, so that ordinarily the record for at least three houses can be entered on one schedule.

(3) Household schedule is the form issued in a limited number of cases (see Rule 4 below) to those who personally fill up the required particulars for themselves and their families.

(4) Block list is the form showing the correct number of every house in a block, the description of the house and the name of the head of each family.

(5) The name is the piece of brown paper in which the general schedule and house list are bound up to form the enumerator's book. On it are printed the instructions to Enumerators, the Enumerator's statement and the various schedules which contain some special notes (describing the way in which the general schedule should be filled up). Provision is also made for entering the descriptive particulars of the enumeration book, the names of the Census officers concerned, and a record of the progress of the operations.

3. Persons to be enumerated.—The classes of the population to be enumerated by the Railway Authorities are—

A.—Persons residing within railway premises, whether on open lines or lines under construction.

B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the Census, i.e., the 16th March 1921.

4. The way in which census records will be prepared.—As far as possible the whole Census record will be prepared by the Enumerators on the general schedule. Household schedules should be issued very sparingly. They should be supplied only to the higher railway officers and to European and Eurasian residents in blocks of which the Enumerator is a native. Where there are considerable colonies of Europeans and Eurasians, a European Enumerator should be appointed to enumerate them; a native Enumerator being associated with him to prepare the record for houses existing in the block.

The language to be used will be English where the persons to be enumerated are Europeans or Eurasians. The record for all natives of India will ordinarily be prepared in the language of the district in which the premises are situated.

#### CLASS A.—RESIDENTS.

5. Residents defined.—The term "residents" includes all persons, whether railway employees or not, who pass the night of 16th March 1921 on railway premises as defined in Rule 3.

It does not include—

(a) Signallers, gangers or gardeners living in small isolated houses and lots beyond district limits, whether within or without the railway limits. These will be included in one of the blocks of the nearest village or town, and will be enumerated under the orders of the civil officers along with the ordinary population of that block.

(b) Railway servants and others who work on railway premises, either by day or night, but who return to their houses outside railway premises when off work.

But it does include—

(c) Large colonies of railway labourers sleeping over the railway works on which they are employed, but outside station limits or railway premises. Such persons should be enumerated by the railway officials who employ them.

6. Agency for issue of materials.—The Railway Census Officer will send to the Provincial Superintendent of each Province, Agency or State through which the line, or his portion of the line, passes not later than the 1st September 1920 a list of the railway stations or other premises in each such district or state.

Unless otherwise arranged the responsibility for taking the Census on all these premises will rest upon the Railway Census Officer. Experience, however, has shown that the arrangements for taking the Census of small stations (such as the distribution of forms, the instruction of the staff, the testing of the record, and the collation and despatch of the final totals and enumeration books) give a disproportionate amount of work to an officer at the headquarters of the railway, while they can be carried out quite suitably and efficiently by the District Magistrate or part of the general Census of his district. There is therefore no objection to the responsibility for the Census of small stations and other outlying premises being transferred to the District Magistrate whenever this can conveniently be arranged. If it is of course to be understood in such cases that the local railway employees may, if required, be assisted by the District Officer as supervisors or enumerators for the purpose of examining the population residing on the railway premises, or arriving or leaving by train on the night of the Census.

In forwarding the list above referred to, the Railway Census Officer should note against all premises entered therein whether he would propose to take the Census departmentally, or to hand over the work to the District Magistrate. The Provincial Superintendent will reply not later than the end of September stating precisely which stations, etc., he has been able to arrange to have dealt with as part of the general Census of the districts concerned; and for the enumeration of these premises the Railway Census Officer will have no further responsibility.

7. Census Divisions.—The next step is to parcel up all railway premises for the enumeration of which the Railway Census Officer is responsible into charges, circles and blocks.

Charges.—The partition must be territorial, not departmental. The portion of the line running through each civil district or state must form a separate charge. Very large premises, such as a railway or extensive workshop, should be treated as a distinct charge.

Each charge will be divided into circles, containing not more than 200 houses each, but no circle should be so scattered as to make it difficult for the supervisor to exercise close personal supervision over all parts of it. Outlying stations or premises, however small, must form a separate circle.

Each circle will be divided into one or more blocks. A block must be of such a size that the Enumerator can visit all the houses in it and bring the Census record up to date in the course of a few hours on the night of the final Census. If they are done together it may contain up to fifty houses.

**3. Register of Census Division.**—The form of register given in appendix No. 1 should be used in show Census divisions. The instructions annexed to it explain how such returns should be filled up. An abstract comprising all the returns for each Province or State should be sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census concerned, and a similar return of the returns for each charge should be sent to District Officer in British territory and to the Fielded officer in Native States. The register should be completed by the end of September 1920. Where railway premises are much mixed up with the houses of the rural population, a map should be prepared, and the respective jurisdictions settled in consultation with the civil officials.

The above register should be very carefully prepared, as it will form the basis on which the various forms will be supplied for the enumeration of the resident population.

**4. House-numbering.**—A list in the form of the block list, in which every building must be entered, will sent be prepared for each station, workshop, railway settlement, etc. The serial number cited in this list against each building must be painted on it, so that it may be easily recognized by the Enumerators. The numbers should run in the order in which it will be most convenient for the Enumerators to visit such houses on the night of the Census. A note should be made in the last column of the list showing the houses where household schedules have to be left (see rule 4). If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, each or several quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number as indicated in the list. In each house, each dwelling part having a separate doorway should be given a separate number. In the case of houses occupied by Europeans or Europeans, the number should be given in the house proper and another number to the servants' quarters, which will be visited by a different Enumerator (see rule 4). The house-numbering should be completed not later than the 31st December.

**5. Appointment of Census Officers.**—Charge Superintendents, Representatives and Enumerators should be appointed in writing over the signature of the Railway Census Officer on or before the 31st December. They will ordinarily be employees of the railway working in, or near the areas with which they will have to deal. As soon as they are appointed, arrangements must be made to give them a thorough training in their duties. Each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor should be supplied with a copy of these rules, and an extract from register No. 1, as far as it refers to his charge or mode, and with a set of the forms comprising the Enumerators' book. Each Enumerator will receive: (1) a name; (2) a block list; (3) general schedules at the rate of one for every two houses in the block; and (4) household schedules at the rate of one for each house in which they will be used (see rules 4 and 12). The block list and general schedules should be sent under the cover by the Supervisor. Collectors and District Officers will be instructed to help the Railway Census Officer in training the Supervisors and Enumerators and to assist in preparing Enumerators where no Railway employees who are suitable for the purpose are available.

**6. Preliminary Enumeration.**—Early in January every Enumerator must fill in the General schedule for each house (except those for which household schedules will be supplied) in the manner prescribed in the instructions printed on the cover. This task should be completed by the 31st January. The Supervisor should test all the returns by household visits.

**7. First Enumeration.**—On the night of the 10th March, beginning from about 8 o'clock, the Enumerator must again visit every house in his block, and bring the record up to date, by striking out the entries relating to persons who have died or gone away and entering the necessary particulars for all new comers, including newly-born infants. Persons who are absent for the night only on duty, e.g., with a passing train or in a special bus, should be recorded as present in the houses where they reside.

**8. Household schedules.**—In the case of persons who will personally prepare the Census record for themselves and their families (see rule 4) the household schedules should be left with the head of each family about the 10th March, and his signature should be taken in the last column of the block list. On the morning after the Census, i.e., on the 11th March, these schedules must be collected by the Enumerator, examined by him on the spot, and corrected where necessary. The Enumerator must then bind them up in his enumerator book.

**9. Final Census.**—On the same morning the Supervisor will meet the Enumerator's station for each block to be prepared according to the instructions (vide the cover of the enumerator book). He will then post the totals into his serial summary (appendix No. 2), of which columns 1 and 2 should have been filled up beforehand, test it against the totals in the serial order of blocks as shown in register No. 1, and dispatch them with that register and the serial summary signed and dated by the Charge Superintendent. The latter, after checking the final summary, will forward the charge summary showing the total population of his charge, which as will be noted, may be in British territory, to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district, and if in Native territory, to each officer as may have been previously selected. He will then arrange in the order of circles the parcels of reservation books received from his Supervisors and will dispatch them as soon as possible in the same order, certifying at the same time to the Railway Census Officer that he has done so.

**NOTE.**—The above is the standard procedure. There is, however, no objection to arrangements being made by Provincial Superintendents to have the Enumerators' Books for Railway Census entered first, should this come to be considered more convenient and expeditious.

#### CLASS B.—TRAVELLERS BY RAIL.

**10. Station Enumerators.**—An official called the Station Enumerator should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons taking tickets at that station, or a ticket from a train during the night of the 10th March. Persons about to leave quickly arrive at a station some time before their train is due; and they should, as far as possible, be enumerated by the Station Enumerator before they enter the train. Each person so enumerated should be provided with an enumeration pass to prevent his being counted again.

All persons alighting from a train should be asked if they have been enumerated already, and, if they produce enumeration passes or otherwise satisfy him that they have been, the Enumerator should let them go. If he should fill up of the column in the schedule for each person who has not already been enumerated and give him an enumeration pass, telling him to show it to any Enumerator who may wish to count him again.

14. *Train-Enumeration: Civil passengers.*—On the evening of the 10th March the guard in charge of the train should distribute Household Schedules to all first and second class passengers and to all European and European travelling intermediate or third class, and request them to fill them in and give them up at any station at which they may alight during the night, or (if they do not alight) keep them till they are released in the morning. The rest of the form is the train will be understood on Household Schedules as noted before.

All passengers who cannot produce Examination Tickets, and who do not appear to have been examined anywhere, must be examined at the first large station at which the train stops at or about 8 a.m. on the 11th March by one or more Train Enumerators selected from the local railway staff. A place should be chosen where the train is bound to stop for a sufficient period, which should, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. When the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. Each compartment should remain locked until the enumeration of the passengers in it has been completed. Examination Tickets need not be given on this occasion.

The Household Schedules given the evening before in first and second class passengers and drivers who have not alighted during the night should at the same time be collected and examined by an intelligent official, who should fill up the form for those who have omitted, or are unable, to do so for themselves. He should see that the Schedules thus collected are securely crissed into a Cover together with the General Schedules for the other passengers, thus forming a complete Examination Book for the train.

17. *Train-Enumeration—Traps.*—Traps travelling by rail on the night of the Census will be enumerated by their officers, and the returns separately sent in. But the returns separately and following travelling with them will be accompanied with the rest of the papers in the train.

18. *Government Agents.*—The Station Enumeration and Train Enumeration should be treated as constituting separate Blocks of the Census (noted) at which the enumeration takes place. That is to say, the Examination Book containing the results must accompany should be included in the Census returns of the Census under the heading "Station Enumeration," or "Train Enumeration," as the case may be. The Supervisors of the Census should have the Enumerators' Abstracts prepared, showing the particulars of these special Blocks, and should include the Agents in his Census Summary (Rule 15).

19. *Forms.*—The necessary forms will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will assist study of officials attached to the railway, who will not ordinarily receive any special remuneration for these services. Unnecessary extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the Census, may be entered in a detailed bill and sent through the Provincial Census Superintendent to the Census Commissioner for the sanction of the Government of India. Government will bear all charges in connection with the compilation of the results.

# FORM No. 1. (See Rule 8.)

## CENSUS RETURNS OF RAILWAY PERSONS.

Station—

Charge—

Name and appointment of Charge Superintendent—

Serial number of station or other railway premises.	Name of station or premises.	Name and appointment of Charge Superintendent.	Number of houses.	Estimated population.		Serial number of station or other railway premises.	Name and appointment of Charge Superintendent.	Number of forms made.				Remarks.
				Kooyas.	Others.			Census.	House Lists.	General Returns.	Household Schedules.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Instructions for filling in the above Register.

*Filling.*—The charge must not extend over more than one civil district. The officer selected as Charge Superintendent must be in a position to exercise effective control over the Supervisors, to see that every entry is properly done, and to take some persons of it personally.

*Column 1.*—Enter a serial number for all stations and premises, each of which (unless large enough to form a charge) will be treated as a circle for Census purposes.

*Column 2.*—Enter name of station or premises, adding the letter S for stations and description of the premises (workshop, and mine, etc.) in other cases. In the case of railway stations, etc., of which it has been arranged that the Census will be taken under the supervision of the District Officer, columns 2 to 12 will be left blank and the words "District Census" noted in the Remarks column.

*Column 3.*—For definition of houses see Rule 9.

*Columns 7 and 8.*—See rules 4, 7 and 10. Note that European Enumerators should be appointed for the enumeration of Europeans and Eurasians, and Indians for the native population.

For each station, after the blocks for the resident population, two blocks should be shown for "Indian Enumerations" and "Trade Enumerations", respectively.

*Columns 9 to 12.*—Enter the figures required according to the scale laid down in rule 10. A liberal allowance of forms should be provided for villages and trade enumeration with reference to the maximum number of persons likely to be dealt with. The number of enumerators powers required for these blocks should be shown in the remarks column.

*Column 13.*—Note against each block the language in which the Census report will be prepared (see latter part of rule 4).

## FORM No. 1. (For Rule 18.)

" Census Statement.

Serial number and name of Girdi (station or place)	Serial number of block	Number of occupied houses.	Population.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	Indian enumeration	.. ..			
	Trade enumeration	.. ..			
	Total of blocks	.. ..			

Gazetted, August 26, 1920.

No. 464.—The following rules, which are proposed to be made under sections 1 and 4 of Madras Act VII of 1904, as amended by Madras Act V of 1909, will be taken into consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council on or after the first day of October 1920 and any suggestions or objections relating thereto must be submitted for the consideration of Government before that date:—

*Rules for the levy of water-rate on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Ganjam district.*

*Rule I.*—When water is supplied to dry lands in Government villages the following rates of water-rate will be charged:—

(1) For a single wet crop.—The difference between the wet and the dry rates at which the land is assessed.

(2) For a second or third wet crop.—One-half the charge shown against item (1) plus half the dry assessment.

(3) For a first, second or third dry crop.—One-third of the charge shown against item (1).

(4) For sugarcane, betel, plantains, etc., other wet crops which continuously remain on the ground for more than six months.—The rate of the charges specified against items (1) and (2).

(5) For dry crops which continuously remain on the ground for more than six months.—One and a half times the charge shown against item (3).

*Rule 1.*—When temporary lands are irrigated, the maximum rate should be reduced to the appropriate dry rate before water-rate is levied.

*Rule 2.*—Where the notified register does not show the wet season and rate of dry land, such season and rate shall be determined by the Collector.

*Rule II.*—When water is supplied to lands in non-Government and whole town villages, the following rates of water-rate will be charged:—

	Rate per acre
(1) Sugarcane, betel	4
(2) Plantain, banana, and elephant grass	5
(3) Paddy, first crop	4
(4) Paddy, second or third crop	2
(5) Cotton, guava, wheat, chillies (garden crop), sweet potatoes (garden crop)	3
(6) Tobacco, summer crops, chilly (field crop), sweet potatoes (field crop), plantains, banana, groundnut and rice	2
(7) Guerdia, green gram, urad, Bengal gram, sorghum, winter crops, vegetables (cucumber, maize, etc.)	1

*Rule 3.*—Three-fifths of the above rates will be charged when water is taken from third, fourth or fifth class sources of irrigation.

*Rule III.*—When water used for irrigation cannot be obtained without raising it by means of any mechanical contrivance, the water-rate charged will be three-fourths of the rates specified in Rules I and II.

*Rule 1.*—Rule I of the rules for levying water-rates under the Madhobpur project mentioned in G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated 15th May 1920, is hereby amended.

*Rule 2.*—The above rules will come into force in Government taluk in the district in which notification rates are introduced into that taluk.

No. 448.

Colombia, July 22, 1910.

*Rules for the recruitment of the Salt and Affairs Department.*

The Commissioner, the Secretary to the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Deputies shall be appointed by Government. Ordinarily the Commissioner, the Secretary to the Commissioner, and one of the Deputy Commissioners shall belong to the Civil Service of India.

2. Assistant Inspectors and clerks drawing Rs. 100 a month and upwards shall be appointed by the Commissioner, either by promotion from the subordinate grades or by recruitment.

3. No person shall be appointed by examination who is more than 30 years of age, who has not passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University, or an equal or higher examination at some other Indian or European University, or the Government Upper Secondary Examination, or who is unable to produce evidence of good character or who does not come up to the standard height and chest measurement of 5 feet 4 inches and 31 inches, respectively, or who has failed to pass a special medical examination fifteen times, and more stringent than, that required for ordinary branches of the public service.

4. No person shall be appointed to appointments of the class referred to in rule 2 on promotion unless he has passed the General Educational Test prescribed for the public service by Government, or has been exempted therefrom on account of having passed a test which may be deemed equivalent; and any such person may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be required to pass a condition of appointment or pass a special medical examination similar to that referred to in rule 3.

5. Persons appointed by recruitment to the appointments referred to in rule 3 may be men who have either served in some other department or are new to Government service. In either case they must possess in addition to the qualifications required by rule 3 a sufficient knowledge of a vernacular language of the Presidency and also satisfy the Commissioner that they can ride fairly well, and, if they are Europeans, that they have resided three years in India.

6. Subject to the above rules and to any general rules which the Government may lay down for admission to the public service, subjects of His Majesty of any race creed may be appointed to that department.

## ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Colombia, September 2, 1910.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7.04 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village-estate extension; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dini Pojnet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dini Pojnet, for inspection during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, low or high, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or tenant.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kannu District, Dini Pojnet, Extension of village</i>			
Govt. No. 47-1	Baraka Vennam, Padayappa, Subbiah, Subbiah, son of Vennam, Appalaia, Vaidala, Sural and Kilash	North, No. 18; west, No. 47-1 & 2; south, No. 47-2; west, Nos. 48 and 49.	20
Do. No. 47-2	Marala, Kanneppa and Ganneppa	North, No. 19; east, No. 47-2 & 3; south, No. 47-2; west, No. 50.	10
Do. No. 47-3	Jargan Theerappa, Lakshmanan, Kanneppa, Kanneppa and Kanneppa	North, Nos. 47-1 & 2 and 19; east, No. 19; south, No. 47-4 & 5; west, Nos. 47 and 47-5.	40
Do. No. 47-4	Marala, Kanneppa and Ganneppa	North and east, No. 47-2; south, No. 47-4; west, No. 48.	44
Do. No. 47-5	Jargan Kanneppa and Annamma.	North, No. 47-2 & 3; east, No. 19; south, No. 48; west, No. 48.	1.04
Do. No. 48	Appalaia Vennam, Marala, Appalaia, Kanneppa and Chera Vaidappa	North, No. 48; east, No. 47-5, 2, 4 & 5; south, No. 44; west, No. 44.	2.00
Do. No. 49-1	Kanneppa, Padayappa, Kanneppa, Annamma, Dugganelli, Mohanappa, Kanna Kanneppa, Subbiah, Padayappa, Padayappa, Padayappa, Padayappa and Kanna Kanneppa	North, No. 19; east and south, No. 22; west, No. 22-1.	10
Do. No. 49-2	Mangan Dugganelli	North, No. 22; east, No. 22-1; south, Nos. 21 and 22; west, No. 22.	47
Total ..			240

Under section 8, Act I of 1880, His Majesty the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1641 acres, is the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, or, viz, for the extension of village site and other economical purposes, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dirl Prigret, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the village is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, for inspection during office hours.

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Description of land, with the A.C.U. number and parcel number, and survey or plat map number.	Name of owner or owner's agent.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Reason for taking up
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*Festuca distans*, Desf. exalt., *Medicago sativa*[illegible]



Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<b>North Street, East side, Kumbungu village—cont.</b>			
Sec. 4, No. 114-2 B	Shirazi Kumbungu, Fata Kumbungu and Chika Kumbungu and family.	North, No. 114; east, No. 114-2; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-3	East, Shikwa Kumbungu, Fata Kumbungu and family.	North, No. 114; east, No. 114-2 F; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-4 A	East Kumbungu.	North, No. 114; east, No. 114-2 E; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-5 B	Merge Kumbungu.	North, Nos. 114 and 114-2; east, No. 114-4 D; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-6 C	Thomas Kumbungu.	North, No. 114; east, No. 114-2 G; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-7 D	Sigau Kumbungu.	North, No. 114-2; east, No. 114-2 H; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-8	Kumbo Kumbungu, Amungu and family.	North and east, No. 114-2; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Total ..			70

## Continued, August 22, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Kumbungu village; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Collector of Maser is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take note for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Maser and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<b>North Street, East side, Kumbungu village</b>			
Sec. 4, No. 417	Dave Kumbungu.	North, No. 417; east and south, No. 417.	10

## Continued, September 3, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Kumbungu village; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Collector of Maser, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take note for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional office, Maser, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<b>North Street, East side, Kumbungu village</b>			
Sec. 4, No. 114-2 B	Shirazi Kumbungu.	North, No. 114 E; east, No. 114-2 F; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-3	Do.	North, No. 114 E; east, No. 114-2 F; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Cont., with S. No. 114-4 A.	Do.	North, No. 114; east, No. 114; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-5 B	Do.	North, Nos. 114, 114-2 and 114-3; east, No. 114-4 D; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-6 C	Do.	North, Nos. 114 and 114-2; east, No. 114-2 G; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-7 D	Do.	North, Nos. 114 and 114-2; east, No. 114-2 H; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Do. No. 114-8	Do.	North and east, No. 114-2; south, No. 114-1 A.	10
Total ..			70

A. O. CARROW,  
Secretary to Government.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## ENLISTMENT OF TRANSFER AND APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, August 31, 1910.

The transfer of Mr. Arthur George Roddy from the II to the VI Circle and the appointments of Messrs. William John Joseph Mowley and Francis Michael Dowley to the charge of the II Circle and the Southern Southern division, respectively, notified on Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 23d August 1910, are hereby recorded.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFER.

Mr. Parker Bruce Allen, Superintending Engineer, is, on release from leave, posted to the charge of the III Circle.

Mr. Charles Milford, Superintending Engineer, third class, temporary rank, from the III Circle to the VI Circle for the charge of the latter circle. To proceed on leave by Mr. Allen.

Mr. James Matthew Macdonald Parker, Executive Engineer, Madras division, is appointed as Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, in succession to Mr. Mowley and pending the arrival of Mr. Milford.

Mr. Mackenzie Brown, Executive Engineer, Madras division, is held charge of the Madras division, in addition to his own duties during Mr. Parker's absence on other duty.

## NOTIFICATION.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

To be read.

Bills, the 24th August 1910.

No. 2678-137.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1910, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2678-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909:

For Rule 3 the following shall be substituted:—

"3. An Express telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is opened, or the station can be given, on the payment of an extra fee. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed, the extra fee shall be two rupees, but if only one of them is closed, one rupee. The fee will be paid to the telegraphists on the closed offices. When several telegrams are handed in together by the same person at an office which is closed, a single fee only will be payable in respect of that office. If a telegraphist is called up to send a telegram, and it subsequently appears that it cannot be despatched, the person desiring to send it shall nevertheless pay the fee of one rupee.

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during closed hours. The other telegraph offices at such a place will not accept telegrams for dispatch, even on payment of extra fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office where is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of extra fees."

F. J. WILSON,

Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

## BORDER TOWN OF LANDS.

Colombo, September 3, 1910.

Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 aces, in the name of this name or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for small quarters at Uppar Railway Station; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer of Ceylon is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land may be seen at the office of the said Revenue District Officer during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or generally, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Dimensions of the land required to be taken up.	Estimated to be taken up.
Frontier district, Kandy district, Ceylon village.			
Hydromed, wet, P. No. 210 B.	European Division, Town Plot, Government Gardens, and Government Gardens.	North and east, P. No. 744 A, north, P. No. 744 B, west, P. No. 744 C.	4000 74

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 781 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Rangee Subordinate, Coenore; and, under section 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coenore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available for inspection at the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coenore.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>The Deputy District Officer, Coenore taluk, Coenore village.</i>			
By, No. 10 D	Mulachar, No. 447, No. 7, 2nd change, survey, No. 6, 1st change.	North, Nos. 29 and 18; east, Nos. 77 D and 4 D; south, road; west, Nos. 47 and 25.	acres, 7.781

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the quarters and office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and quarters of the Principal Police Bazaar School; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North Arcot District, Vellore taluk, No. 117-B, Allagappa village.</i>			
By, No. 119	Misra Bhabha Bahadur	North, Nos. 119, east, Nos. 108 and 107, north, No. 109; west, Nos. 110, 111 and 112.	acres, 10

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building bank at Kottayam; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Cochin District, Cochin taluk, Kottayam village.</i>			
By, No. 121	Kongu Kottayam	North, S. No. 121; east, S. No. 121 and 122; north, S. No. 121; west, S. No. 121-B.	acres, 5
Do, No. 122	Kottayam Chennayya	North, S. No. 121; east, S. No. 121; north and west, S. No. 121.	7
Do, No. 123	Kottayam Pottai	North, S. No. 121; east, S. No. 121; north, S. No. 121.	5
Do, No. 124	Kottayam Pottai	North and west, S. No. 121; north, S. No. 121-B; west, S. No. 121-B.	9
Total			18

F. HAWKINS,  
Deputy Secretary to Government, F. S. D.

44-38861-1011 LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between the 25th August and 2nd September 1880, is published for general information:—

[illegible]

*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price asked against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. B. BRYNER,  
Chief Engineer



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 36.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910. [Price, 1 s. 6 d.]

## Part B.—Local and Municipal Department.

### LEAVE.

*Order made September 6, 1910.*

No. 1268.—Under sub-section (7) of section 62 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1881, and under article 200 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. Rao Bahadur T. Raghaviah Gurus, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, is granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from date of leave.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1322.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. B. S. Venkayyaiah Srinivas Aiyangar to be a member of the Gopuram District Board.

No. 1311.—Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.S. Rama Aiyer Nataraja Aiyar Aiyangar, M.R.S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar Srinivasuluvara Mudaliyar Aiyangar and M.R.S. Mani Lalit Subrahmanyam Pillai Aiyangar have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Angalur in the district of Tiruchimpalli.

No. 1312.—Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.S. Mothumathi Srinivasanatha Reddi Gurus has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Madikarai in the district of Karaikal.

No. 1313.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Herbert Edward Holmes to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 1314.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. Rao Pankaj Chidambaram Gurus to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Bellary.

No. 1315.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Oakes to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Villupputur.

No. 1316.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vasili Imbicki Mahomed Sakis Nalade to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 1317.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. Arinchi Arinchi Chidambaram Gurus and M.R.S. David Charles Rao Gurus to be Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Madurai.

No. 1318.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.S. P. K. Venkayyaiah Aiyer Aiyangar has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Salem.

No. 1319.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. M. A. Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 1320.—Under section 30 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Thangayya Thakkal Pritham Rao Pottala Gera and M.R.Ry. Mandavali Appalarayya Nayala Gera have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Vengalpetam.

No. 1321.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Sranganayya Venkata Ramanyya Pottala Gera, A.S. L.T., has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vengalpetam.

No. 1322.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kalluri Ramasubramanyam Veluram Nayana Chettiyar Aravali has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vengalpetam.

No. 1323.—Under section 39 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Krishnaswamy Ranganayya Chettiyar Aravali has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 1324.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of Mr. Chir Ponnappa as Chairman of the Municipality of Tutacott.

No. 1325.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Ranganayya Pottala Gera as Chairman of the Municipality of Ongole.

#### NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 1326.—Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. S. Thiruvengadam Madhaya Aravali has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Karaikal District Board by the District Local Board.

No. 1327.—Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kottai Venkata Subramanyam Gera has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Karaikal District Board by the District Local Board.

No. 1328.—Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Madhavayya Paruchotham Rao Pottala Gera has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Karaikal District Board by the District Local Board.

No. 1329.—Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Hon'ble K. R. Balakrishnan has been appointed, by election, as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the District Local Board.

No. 1330.—Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Rajah Dharma Abdul Basam Sahib Sahabdar has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the District Local Board.

No. 1331.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Rajah Dharma Abdul Basam Sahib Sahabdar has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Palnadu District Board.

No. 1332.—The President, District Board, Madurai, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 156 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. M. H. Venkataswamy Aiyar Aravali to be a member of the Srivilliputhur District Board.

No. 1333.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 156 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Talukdar of Chinnai to be a member of the Chinnai District Board.

No. 1334.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 156 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Sathya Prasad Sahasramayya Aiyar Aravali to be a member of the Arani District Board.

No. 1335.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 156 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Raja Balakrishnan Chinnai Gera and M.R.Ry. John Swaminathan Gera to be members of the Hoagel District Board.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1336.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 85 published at page 48 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th December 1883, and all subsequent notifications thereon as they relate to the Local Board of Karaikal, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the Talukdar of the Karaikal District appointed in the annexed schedule shall be the Local Board of Karaikal for the purpose of the said Act and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding Taluk Boards shall come into force in the said Taluk from 1st October 1884.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the aforesaid Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the members of each Taluk Board to be appointed for the said Taluk Board shall, as shown in the annexed schedule—

#### SCHEDULE.

Local Board Taluk.	Goverment Taluk included in the Local Board Taluk.	Number of members to be appointed.	Number of members to be included.
Madhavayya	Madhavayya Kottai	11	8

No. 1327.—Under sub-section (1) of section 64 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council withholds from the applicants of houses bearing Nos. 1745/907 and 895, 1755/908 and 1793, and measuring 385, 345 and 263 square feet, respectively, out of the total extent of 51,338-5/32 square feet, specified in notification No. 1327, published on page 253 and 274 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd September 1909, as required for opening up congested areas in the Municipal Municipality.

No. 1328.—Under section 69 of the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this notification, the lands in the Kottapattur series described in the following schedule be excluded from the operation of the said Act:—

STATIONS.			
	Length.	Breadth.	Remarks.
	feet.	acres.	
Lands in the Kottapattur series.	26	12	North.—Kankavay Street lands. East.—Tattirai. South.—New Street. West.—New school building belonging to the Municipality of Kottapattur.

No. 1329.—Under section 64 of the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt, with effect from 1st April 1911, all country lands fitted with 24-inch tyres from payment of one-fourth of the tolls leviable on them at the toll-gates situated on the roads mentioned below, namely:—

- (1) Road from Colimbore to the Anagala hills.
- (2) Road from Madukeri to Neduvankulam.

#### ERRATUM.

In column 3 of the schedule attached to notification No. 895, published on page 417 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 6th July 1910, relating to the acquisition of 5 acres of land required for housing the people to be evicted from the House known as "Mankarai mala land" in Nagapattinam town, for "south, Town Survey No. 125" substitute "south, Town Survey No. 1262".

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1340.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-84 of an acre, in the name & title more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit for Tondiar-Pulavar houses road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

#### SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with area, form, or particulars, with survey or plan sheet number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Dharmapuri district, Dharmapuri taluk, Dharmapuri village.			
Town, dec. No. 1308	Tatthal gatti, Vathulathur, Thannampattur, Thannathur, Kyalamattur and Vathulathur, near of Thannampattur.	North, No. 1307; west, No. 1308; south, No. 1307 and 1302; east, part of No. 1307 and 1302.	1-84
Do. No. 1311.	Thannampattur New, grandson of Thannampattur.	North, No. 1309; west, No. 1306; south and west, part of No. 1307.	1-84
Do. No. 1312.	Kannan Gudiya and Kannan Thannampattur near Thannampattur.	North, No. 1309; west, part of No. 1307; south, No. 1309; east, No. 1306; south, No. 1306 and 1302.	1-84
Grass, dec. No. 1314	"		1-84
Total ..			1-84

No. 1241.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 106 of an acre, to be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for temporary shacks in the Quarter Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Guntur sub-division.			
Gunt. Dep. S. No. 1014-2.	Aravindulu Kollapa.	North, No. 1011, and east and south, No. 1013-3-1, west, No. 1014-2.	2542 50

No. 1242.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6009 of an acre, to be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Marudhan Street, Kumbakonam Town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the site is kept in the Kumbakonam Taluk office and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, N. 77, Kumbakonam Panchayat.			
Nyasa, T.S. No. 1193.	Rallam.	North, Marudhan street; east, T.S. No. 1200; south, T.S. No. 1203; west, T.S. No. 1216.	6009 040

No. 1243.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 811 square feet, to be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up unoccupied areas in Sengunoor town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Pallikottanatham sub-division.			
Madhav, panchayat, P. V. No. 1014 J J, Marudhan Street No. 21.	Kavali Ramal.	North, unoccupied land; east, Sathianth Alay's house; south, Akkathandian street; west, unoccupied land.	811
	Sathianth Alay.	North, unoccupied land; east, all; south, Akkathandian street; west, Kavali Ramal's house.	20
		Total.	831



No. 1349.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 ares, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the acquisition of a well in Northern village in the Chingleput Municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land:—

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of land, whether dry, open or permanent, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput District, Chingleput taluk, No. 238, Northern village.			
Open, dry, No. 241 G-1.	Unmanned ..	North, Thero's line; east, road, north, Pillayar road; west, Government's line.	2 ares.

No. 1350.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 3/4 of an acre, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for laying a new road from Tadikattapally out-trunk to meet the Cholepuzhampatti out-trunk and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Khammam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Khammam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of land, whether dry, open or permanent, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Khammam District, Bhamadole taluk, Tadikattapally village.			
Enclosed general land, No. 10 B-1.	E. Balakrishna ..	North, E. No. 10; east, E. No. 11 S-1; south, S. No. 10; west, S. No. 10 G.	4000 1/4
Open, dry, S. No. 100 B-1.	Madhava Krishna and Venkata ..	North, E. No. 80; east, E. No. 100 A; south, S. No. 100 B-1; west, S. No. 100 C and railway line.	20
		Total ..	1/4

No. 1351.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 32 of an acre, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for straightening the banks in the road from Ankali to Kotikudi and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the Tanjore Taluk office and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of land, whether dry, open or permanent, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore District, Tanjore taluk, Kotikudi village.			
Wet, S. No. 251 ..	B. Srinivasa Rao ..	North, No. 255; east, No. 252; north, E. No. 250; west, S. No. 251	200
No. No. 277 A ..	B. Venkataswami ..	North, E. No. 250; east, E. No. 277 B; north, S. No. 276; west, S. No. 277 A	20
Dry, S. No. 276 ..	Devasa Subbarao K. Vignanesan Rao and others ..	North, E. No. 277 A; east, S. No. 277 and 278; north, S. No. 276; west, S. No. 276	40
Wet, S. No. 278 ..	Do ..	North, S. No. 276; east, S. No. 278 and 277; north, S. No. 276; west, S. No. 276	12
		Total ..	272



## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or possible, with survey or plan/section	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Water district, Police land, Police village.</i>			
Village site, surveyed	Kuppel Government Estate	North and east side of south. Kuppel Government Estate's former orchard; west side.	4700 sq. ft.

L. M. WYNCH,  
Secretary to Government.

## Flags.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, September 1, 1910.

No. 124-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sivaramapuram, Madras of Subangalam in the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Durga festival (Dusseera known as Simhachandana festival).

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to the 30th September 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 124-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madhavaram Hills in the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Durga festival (Dusseera known as Simhachandana festival).

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th October to the 30th November 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 124-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Uthchanganallur in the Harappur taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Durga festival (Dusseera known as Simhachandana festival).

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to the 30th October 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 124-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Vayipambadi in the Tiruppur taluk of the Salem district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place during the latter part of the month of January and the first week of the coming month of February.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at Vayipambadi of persons from the said parts and the attendance of mendicants and other vagrants into the said place from the 15th September to the 31st October 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to Vayipambadi in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Government, September 1, 1910.

No. 127-P.—Under rule 1 of the Madras Flag Regulations in force outside the Presidency Town, it is hereby declared that the Checkered Flag within the Coimbatore Municipality is reserved with flags.

3. The passport rules will be applicable to all persons arriving or expected to have arrived from the said place. Passports or forms A, C and D may be issued to persons resident therein in the cases contemplated by plague rules 22 and 24.

Completed August 19, 1910.

No. 195-P.—Statement showing Flagas Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Malacca Presidency from August 1864 to 27th August 1870.

[illegible]

Statement showing Plague Victims and Deaths in each infection phase in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 27th August 1910.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 18th August 1910.					Reported during the week ending 25th August 1910.					Reported during the week ending 1st September 1910.				
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.
	Deaths.	Victims.	Deaths.	Victims.		Deaths.	Victims.	Deaths.	Victims.		Deaths.	Victims.	Deaths.	Victims.	
Cochin District—															
Cochin town .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other places .. ..	9	1	85	17	102	6	2	22	37	45	1	—	44	46	91
Malabar District .. ..	—	—	18	18	36	—	—	12	18	30	—	—	24	24	54
The Nilgiris District .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot District .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot—															
Chennai town .. ..	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	38	20	58	—	—	—	—	—
Other places .. ..	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly District .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	9	1	105	36	141	7	2	56	76	134	1	—	68	75	144

Continued, September 2, 1910.

No. 199 F.—In continuation of notification No. 195 F., published on pages 628-629 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th August 1910, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of report stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Cochin town.	Kottayam ..	Vellu dipalayan.	Cochin town ..	Udumalpet ..	Ardayar.
		Harimadipalayam.			Bagulaberi.
	Pattinam ..	Maduravalli.			Samarthipuram.
		Madipalayam.	Madurai ..	Dindigul ..	Udumalpet.
		Nayakkottai palayan.			Dindigul.
		Pallacottai.			Pala town.
		Sethupalayam.			Pala villages.
		Sikaravalli.			Pala.
		Tenkumangalpalayan.			Aradigundapalli.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.		Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	
	Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore ..	The whole province. 1. Northern District— (a) Districts— Channarayana. Kannur. Savadi. Tumkur. Maddur taluk agency. (b) Towns— Bijapur port. Bijapur port. Bijapur City. Bijapur port.		II. Bombay ..	2. Central District— East Kanad district. Kannur district. 3. Southern District— (a) Districts— Bijapur. Dharwad. Kalyan. Sahyadri. (b) Towns— Bijapur port. Bijapur town. 4. North— Pune— Kannur town and port.	

Presidency or Province.	Isolated localities.	Presidency or Province.	Isolated localities.
	Distances and Dates, and Times of departure or arrival, by rail or by sea.		Distances and Dates, and Times of departure or arrival, by rail or by sea.
II. Bombay—cont.	<p>A. <b>Portland Clay—</b> (a) <b>Shapur and Agamam—</b> Baroda State. Oakh State. Kathmar Agency. Kathmar and Southam. Mahabli country. Sakra Agency. Sakra Agency. (b) <b>Tamir—</b> Kathmar Town. Mahabli port. Tumara port.</p>	V. Burma—cont.	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Thamawaddy. Thamaw. Tongson. Tumara. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli. Mahabli. Bhamo (Port).</p>
	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>		<p>(e) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (f) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
III. Bengal.	<p>(a) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (b) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>	VI. The Central Provinces.	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>		<p>(e) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (f) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
IV. The Punjab.	<p>(a) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (b) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>	VII. Hyderabad.	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>		<p>(e) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (f) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
V. Burma.	<p>(a) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (b) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>	VIII. The United Provinces.	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>		<p>(e) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (f) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
VI. The Central India.	<p>(a) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (b) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>	IX. Hyderabad.	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>
	<p>(c) <b>District—</b> Champan. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. Dwarka. (d) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>		<p>(e) <b>District—</b> Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. Bhamo. (f) <b>Tamir—</b> Mahabli City. Mahabli Town.</p>

## El-Feghaly, R. A. et al.

## South African Railways

South Indian Railway.			
Vellore and Tirumangal.	Dindigul Ambur.	Kodakand Bond. Solam	Aranyam. Tirumangal.

Order 111.

\* *India and Southern Malacca Kingdoms*

Kryger et al.

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*

3. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in O.D. No. 435 P., dated 31st May 1908.

L. M. WINCH,  
Secretary to Governors



Published by Authority.

No. 581

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1910.

[Part II, essay]

## Part B-B.—Educational Department.

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Expenditures by Government ..		11.1	11.4	999	1.0	11.3	11.0	9.1	11.3
Multilateral Expenditures ..		1.0	1.0	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total ..		12.1	12.4	1,099	2.0	12.3	12.0	10.1	12.3

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*Special Units, July 1973—Special Tests for Officers of the FBI, ARMY and Customs Departments—Candidates passed  
Exam Translated for Uniformed Certification, 1973—Candidates noted and listed*

#### NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

## PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

## INTRODUCTION

*Delaware*, June 15, 1919.

No. 101.—M R. Hs. Tanjore Krishna Rao Aravali, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, to act as the sixth grade of the Provincial Education Service, vide M.R. Ry. A C. Panchanathan Alagar Annamal who is acting in the Indian Educational Service, as assistant father confessor. To have effect from 1903 June 26th, the date on which M.R. Ry. V. K. Venkateswara Agar Aravali assumed charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

No. 102.—M.R.Ry. Murpeshali Swami Rao Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Katsaal district, to act in the sixth grade of the Provincial Educational Service during the absence of M.R.Ry. T. J. Vichatschala, Arwar Amard as above or until further orders.

## NOTIFICATION

Collected April 28, 2010.

No. 123.—The first sentence of rule 2 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Lawrence Ayrton Obituaries, will be modified as follows:—

3. The management of the *Asylum* shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the Principal Officer Commanding, 9th Division, as *ex-officio* Chairman, the Collector of the Nilgiris as *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division, the General Staff Officer, Second Grade, Southern Army, the Officer Commanding British Infantry Regiment, Wellington, the Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, and two others to be appointed by Government either by name or by class.

L. M. WYNCH,  
Secretary to Association

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

## LEAVE.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant M.R. Ry. T. K. Venkates Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chikmagalur Range (now on transfer), privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 30th August 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 26th September 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

## EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M.R. Ry. T. L. Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Khammam Range, in the notification published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd June 1910, is extended by 25 days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 2nd September 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant M.R. Ry. M. Subrahmanyam, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kolluru Range, privilege leave for one month and eleven days with effect from the date of relief and forthwith for four months and eleven days in continuation thereof and to appoint M.R. Ry. A. Suresh, Fourth Assistant, Training section, and Temporary Assistant, Training section of the Training College, Bangalore, to act for him in the preliminary class during the absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 30th August 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned officers will be considered, with effect from the 23rd July 1910, to be acting in the appointments which they were holding *sub. pro. tem.* under the notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd January 1910:—

- (1) M.R. Ry. E. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly Range, and Sub. *pro. tem.* Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district.
- (2) M.R. Ry. K. Parthasarathy Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ammanur Range, and Sub. *pro. tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly Range.
- (3) M.R. Ry. P. M. Ramaswami Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kolluru Range, and Sub. *pro. tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ammanur Range.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 31st August 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. C. Hrishikeswaram Aiyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tatyalar, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sivagangam Range, in the preliminary class in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R. Ry. S. H. Venkateswara Aiyar on leave or until further orders.

This recalls the appointment of M.R. Ry. S. Subbagri Sastri made in the notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd August 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 2nd September 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. S. Subbagri Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruvannamalai Range, and Acting Third Assistant, Madras-Lam, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chikmagalur Range, *sub. pro. tem.*, vice M.R. Ry. S. Venkateswara Aiyar transferred to foreign service on 1st January 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 2nd September 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

## PROMOTIONS.

The *sub. pro. tem.* promotions of M.R. Ry. M. Venkates Rao, M.R. Ry. K. C. S. Ananthaswamy Aiyar, M.R. Ry. M. Rao, and M.R. Ry. L. Venkateswara Aiyar, notified in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd November 1907, will be considered to have ceased from the 23rd July 1910, the date on which M.R. Ry. S. G. Ramaswami Aiyar returned to duty as Assistant Inspector, and the following acting promotions and assignments with effect from the same date:—

- (1) M.R. Ry. M. Venkates Rao, from class II to class I, acting, vice M.R. Ry. J. Vittal Rao, temporarily promoted to the Principal Educational Officer.
- (2) M.R. Ry. K. C. S. Ananthaswamy Aiyar, from class III to class II, acting, vice No. (1).
- (3) M.R. Ry. M. Rao, from class IV to class III, acting, vice No. (1).
- (4) M.R. Ry. L. Venkateswara Aiyar, from the Preliminary class to class IV, acting, vice No. (1).

S. H. Ry. S. K. Venkateswara Aiyar, Headmaster, Government Training School, Chittoor, and Sub. *pro. tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kolluru Range, in the preliminary class, will be considered as acting in the same class with effect from the 23rd July 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 31st August 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.



NOTICE TO GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.  
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL TRAINING CLASS OFFERED IN THE GOVERNMENT  
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

*Admission of Students.*

This class which was opened this year at the Government School of Commerce, Calcutta, to create a supply of teachers qualified to impart instruction in Commercial subjects prescribed under Group C for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, will work for the next batch of students from 15th January 1911.

1. Admission into this class will be confined to graduates and undergraduates who have passed the First examination in Arts or other approved examination and who are already teachers of recognized institutions or who intend to make teaching their profession. The maximum number of students that can be admitted into this class in a year is 24. At least 12 seats will be reserved for undergraduates and the rest will be filled in by graduates. Other things being equal, the selection from among the applicants will ordinarily be based on their general education qualification. The following table of seats will be awarded to the candidates selected and admitted into the class during the period of their training:—

		Seats allotted.	
Graduates	"	"	12.
Undergraduates	"	"	12 per annum.
	"	"	24 do.

2. The course of training is for one year from January to December, and it will include Book-keeping, Commercial Practice and Banking, and Sharebrokers. The students will also be taught the methods of teaching and supervising a Typewriting class. The class will commence work on the 15th January 1911.

3. The expenditure will, as in ordinary training schools, be required to execute bonds in each form as may be prescribed. Certificate of proficiency will be granted by the Director of Public Instruction to those who have completed a course of training in the special class and have given satisfactory evidence of their progress as stated by an examination held at the end of the school or otherwise.

4. Applications are invited from institutions who seek admission into the class for training in 1911. The candidates selected must be prepared to join the class on 15th January 1911. During the period of their training the student must not engage in any outside work.

5. Applications should be made in the prescribed form and they should be countersigned by the manager or head of a recognized institution, or by the Inspector of Schools of the class to which they belong. Candidates may submit their applications in the prescribed form in manuscript. All applications should reach the Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calcutta, not later than the 15th October 1910.

*Form of application for admission to the Special Commercial Training Class.*

- (1) Name of applicant (in full).
- (2) Name of parent or guardian.
- (3) Nationality and caste.
- (4) Age—with date of birth, as exact as possible.
- (5) Native town or village and district.
- (6) Examination passed with place, class and year.  
(As the case of graduates, the class, rank, and the year in which each of the divisions of the degree examination has been passed should be stated).
- (7) Applicant's address (for mailing information, if selected).
- (8) Vernacular or other language known.
- (9) Present occupation, if any.
- (10) If a teacher, length of service at such and the name of the school in which he is now serving.
- (11) Testimonials and certificates, if any, produced from managers, or employing officers, or other responsible persons.
- (12) Remarks.

Counter-signature and designation of officer.

Signature of the applicant and date.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 15th August 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

**SCHOLARSHIP.**

Under section II of the Government Scholarship Notification for 1910-1911, a Government Scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 20, is awarded to T. Tyagaraja Rao in order to enable him to engage in the Post-Graduate study of History.

3. The scholarship will be taxable in the Presidency College, Madras, for a period of two years with effect from 1st July 1910.

2. The scholarship is debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—Colleges, General".

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 15th August 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

# ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE PRESIDENTY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, MADRAS, JANUARY 1912.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Presidency Training School for Mistressses for training in 1912.

3. *Rate of stipend*.—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend per mensem is the several demands are—

Secondary department .. .. .	Rs. 10
Elementary department .. .. .	Rs. 8

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following remarks may also be sanctioned:—

## Secondary department.

Stipendiaries of a higher qualification than Mistressships .. .. .	Rs. 12
Nagappa Mistress .. .. .	Rs. 10
Hindu Mistress .. .. .	Rs. 10
Parthasar .. .. .	Rs. 10

## Elementary department.

Stipendiaries who have studied up to the seventh standard .. .. .	Rs. 7
Nagappa Mistress .. .. .	Rs. 10
Hindu Mistress .. .. .	Rs. 7
Parthasar .. .. .	Rs. 8

A garden allowance, not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem, may be given to caste Hindu women, who are not permanent residents of Madras.

5. Only candidates, who have some appointments to join on the completion of their training, will be recommended for stipends.

6. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds and who in addition conditions to free students subject to the sanction of the controlling authority. By free students it is meant that they need not pay tuition fees are they given stipends.

7. The following terms fees have to be paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

Secondary department .. .. .	Rs. 20 per term of six months
Elementary department .. .. .	Rs. 10 do.

8. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(b) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 24 and does not exceed 25 years; or, in the case of a candidate who has been employed temporarily as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 26 years. In the case of Christian candidates a baptismal certificate is required.

(c) A certificate of vaccination from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination that the candidate bears satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past two years.

(d) Medical Educational Rules, Article 134—

(e) G. Certificate of Conduct—A certificate of conduct, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognized College or Government School. In the case of candidates for admission to Elementary Training Schools, a certificate signed by a Sub-Assistant Inspector shall be accepted.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves respecting the candidate's conduct before granting the certificate.

(f) A certificate of education.

The necessary requirements shall be—

(a) For the secondary department, a certificate of having passed the First-in-Arts Examination, the Intermediate Examination, the Upper Secondary Examination, the Higher Examination for Women or other corresponding test.

(b) For the elementary department, a certificate of having studied up to the fourth or seventh standard.

9. The period of training for the Secondary and Higher Elementary Grade teachers shall consist of two terms and in the case of Lower Elementary, four terms; but the period of training may be shortened or lengthened by the Director of Public Instruction in order to enable a student of any grade to undergo special or an extended course of training.

10. Disputary and free students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government, binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognized institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

11. Every student shall be on probation for six working days.

12. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for inefficient conduct or services unsatisfactory; and, if so dismissed, she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a temporary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Provincial, Local or Municipal Funds.

13. Application for admission should reach the Superintendent, between the 15th October and 1st November 1911, and may be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

Presidency Training School for Mistressses,  
Kumbakonam, Madras, 1st September 1911.

H. W. DESAI,  
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Government Scholarship Notification published in the Port St. George Gazette of the 15th June 1910, the following scholarships are maintained :-

No.	Name.	Subject.	Institution in which taught.	Period for which awarded.	Date of making offer.	Amount.
<i>Advanced grade.</i>						
1	P. Anderson	Cabinet-making.	A.J. Galt's Boys' Industrial School, Port St. George.	Two years.	1910 1st April	50 0
2	A. Paul	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
3	P. Burtel	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
4	Sped Khuder	Do.	Walter's Marine Industrial School, Kaituma.	Do.	Do.	50 0
5	P. K. Thomas	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
<i>Intermediate grade.</i>						
1	S. Arden	General Drawing.	Art Industrial School for Boys, Kaituma.	Two years.	1st April	50 0
2	T. Brown Edmund	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
3	J. Joseph	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
4	G. G. G. G.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
5	G. G. G. G.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
6	A. Thomas	Do.	C.P. H. Lee School, Chingapet.	Do.	Do.	50 0
7	G. Thomas	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
8	P. Burtel	Cabinet-making.	Walter's Marine Industrial School, Kaituma.	Do.	Do.	50 0
9	T. Anderson	General Drawing.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
10	A. K. V. V. V.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
11	A. K. V. V.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
12	D. Selman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
13	D. Selman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
14	D. Selman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
15	D. Selman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
16	D. Selman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50 0
<i>Elementary grade.</i>						
1	Chingapet	Carpentry.	F. T. Lee Chingapet's Marine Industrial School, Kaituma.	One year.	1st Jan.	20 0
2	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
3	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
4	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
5	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
6	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
7	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
8	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
9	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
10	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
11	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
12	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
13	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
14	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
15	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
16	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
17	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
18	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
19	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
20	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
21	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
22	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
23	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
24	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
25	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
26	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
27	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
28	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
29	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
30	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
31	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
32	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
33	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
34	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
35	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
36	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
37	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
38	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
39	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
40	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
41	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
42	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
43	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
44	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
45	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
46	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
47	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
48	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
49	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
50	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
51	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
52	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
53	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
54	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
55	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
56	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
57	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
58	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
59	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
60	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
61	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
62	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
63	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
64	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
65	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
66	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
67	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
68	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
69	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
70	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
71	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
72	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
73	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
74	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
75	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
76	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
77	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
78	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
79	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
80	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
81	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
82	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
83	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
84	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
85	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
86	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
87	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
88	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
89	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
90	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
91	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
92	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
93	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
94	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
95	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
96	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
97	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
98	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
99	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0
100	Chingapet	Carpentry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0

No.	Name	Subject	Institution in which taught	Period for which taught	Date of leaving school	Amount
Standard B.						
1	Elizabeth Kr. Bant.	Learning	G.M. Learning class, Guder	One year	1st Jan.	2 0
2	Dorcasie ACH.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
3	Swathi Gudi	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
4	Rajappa	Geometry	F.Y. Lee Ching-chung, Walker's Industrial Institute, Vagay.	Do	Do	2 0
5	Guarant. David	Learning	R.P.O. Girls' Low School, Heng-pai.	Do	Do	2 0
6	Dorothy Leroy	Mathematics and Book-keeping	St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Heng-pai.	Do	Do	2 0
7	Wah. Bui	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
8	G. Ward	Learning	Art Industrial School for Girls, Heng-pai.	Do	Do	2 0
9	A. David Tubb	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
10	T. P. P. P.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
11	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
12	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
13	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
14	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
15	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
16	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
17	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
18	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
19	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
20	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
21	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
22	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
23	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
24	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
25	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
26	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
27	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
28	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
29	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
30	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
31	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
32	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
33	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
34	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
35	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
36	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
37	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
38	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
39	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
40	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
41	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
42	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
43	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
44	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
45	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
46	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
47	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
48	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
49	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
50	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
51	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
52	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
53	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
54	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
55	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
56	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
57	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
58	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
59	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
60	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
61	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
62	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
63	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
64	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
65	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
66	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
67	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
68	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
69	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
70	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
71	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
72	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
73	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
74	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
75	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
76	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
77	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
78	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
79	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
80	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
81	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
82	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
83	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
84	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
85	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
86	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
87	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
88	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
89	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
90	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
91	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
92	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
93	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
94	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
95	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
96	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
97	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
98	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
99	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0
100	S. S. S. S.	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0

The above scholarships are defensible to the limited head Government Scholarships—Technical—under 24-H. Students and Minor Departments—Department of Industries.

Melb., 24th August 1932.

K. T. B. TRESSLER.

As Director of Industries.

# TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIGAPON.

## COURSE OF TRAINING.

Under the new University Regulations, the course of training in the collegiate department of the Teachers' College, Saigap, will, in future, be from July to the following March.

Inspecting Officers and Managers of recognized schools are informed that the next admission of students into the Teachers' College, Saigap, for the T. F. degree examination of 1912 will be in July 1911 and that a notification inviting applications from qualified graduate students will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, during the last week of February 1911.

Teachers' College, Saigap,  
5th August 1910.

H. BODWELL,  
Act. Vice-Principal (in charge).

## ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE THIRD CIRCULE—1911.

The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, has instructions for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the managers of schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in January 1911 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of students available.		Total.	Remarks.
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Salyer	10	10	20	
2	Do. Annapur	10	10	20	
3	Do. Sanyati	10	10	20	
4	Do. Kurnat	10	10	20	

5. The period of training is one year in the case of the students of the Elementary Higher grade, and two years in the case of the students of the Elementary grade Lower.

6. The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers. They are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

7. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting Officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 114. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

8. As regards the necessity of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training schools, a few more than the mentioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools for each Range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of mentioned vacancies.

9. The list should exclude to one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

10. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in the list might have a claim for admission.

11. In addition to personal stipendaries, candidates whose stipends were paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates of free students.

12. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third level or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth level or have been awarded as Elementary School Leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the last Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those not eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be not in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need not be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendaries. Separate medical certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

13. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range will be the same as that fixed in 1908.

11. Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 10th October 1916.

13. Applications into Training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules Part II in addition to those contained in Chapter I of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle,  
Madras, 10th August 1915.

H. CHANPION,  
Sd/-, Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

#### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SEVENTH CIRCLE—1915.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates at the Elementary Grade will be selected for training in January 1916 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of students available.		Total.	Remarks.
		Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Uthadapatti	30	20	50	
2	Do. Do.	20	20	40	

3. The period of training is one year in the case of the students of the Elementary Grade, Higher, and two years in the case of the students of the Elementary Grade, Lower.

4. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of Inspecting officers.

5. The Sub-Assistants are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

6. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be revised and submitted in a consolidated form by the Assistant Inspectors to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

8. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

9. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

10. In addition to Provincial stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be selected for training, as also private candidates as free students.

11. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form of seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate at the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary school examination or a corresponding public school examination or whose attainments in the elementary have been above those students requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in respect with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need not be produced only by the candidates whose stipends are dependent. Separate student certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose stipends are signed by an Inspecting officer.

12. The number of students available for each range is the same as that furnished in November 1905.

13. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, and after the 10th August 1915.

14. The consolidated list should reach the Inspector of Schools before the 1st November 1915.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle,  
Camp Madras, 10th August 1915.

H. G. GRIEVE,  
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

# ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTH CIRCLE.—*cont.*

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, hereby defines for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools the conditions of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in January 1911 in the following Government Training Schools under headings:—

Number	Name of Institutions.	Number of subjects available			Total	Remarks
		Secondary.	Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Tuticorin	12	12	20	44	
2	Do. Tenkasi	..	..	20	40	
3	Do. Chidambaram	..	..	20	40	
4	Do. Villupputur	..	..	20	40	

2. The period of training is one year in the case of the students of the Secondary and Elementary Higher grades and two years in the case of the students of the Elementary grade lower.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendations of the subordinate Inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be revised and submitted in a consolidated form by the Assistant Inspectors to the Inspector before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the actual date which they apply for admission. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age laid down rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 116. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the sufficiency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves late will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include as one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training each year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Government stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

10. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher and only those who have passed the late Poverty Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the correspondents of Secondary Schools from the Inspector of Schools from or after the 30th September 1910 and all others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 30th November 1910.

14. Admission into Training Schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 8, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,  
Tuticorin, 24th August 1910.

V. K. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,  
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

# ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND CIRCULE—1911.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Insistent Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in January 1911 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge—

No.	Name of institution.	Number of pupils available			Total	Remarks.
		Secondary.	Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Gachua	..	..	10	10	
2	Do. Do. Do.	..	..	5	5	
3	Do. Do. Do.	..	..	5	5	

1. The period of training is one year in the case of the students of the Elementary grade, higher, and two years in the case of the students of the Elementary grade, lower.

2. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting officers.

3. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected, and the other of rejected candidates.

4. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be submitted to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools of the respective districts by the subordinate Inspecting officers in time for the former to consider them and submit them to the Inspector of Schools before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, as, they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the service of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of appointment under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in a very special circumstance, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the emergency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from such ranks. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be selected for training, as also private candidates or free students.

9. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form at seventh standard and have been placed in the first division in the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School examination as a corresponding grade or school examination or whose statements in the diploma of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above those minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendaries. Separate content certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Insistent Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each stage is the same as that furnished in November 1910.

11. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools from and after the 1st August 1911.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, 11 Canton, before the 15th October 1910.

13. Admission into Training Schools for Masters under private management will be regulated by rules 5, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle,  
Camp Melacale, 2nd September 1910.

MOULAVI MUHAMMAD ANAM,  
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.



## EXAMINATIONS, 1911

## SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, AREAR AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1911

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of Officers of the Salt, Akbari and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 2nd January 1911, and succeeding days at the following centres, in accordance with the revised Special Test Notification published on the 21st 22. George Ganga of the 24th June 1909, Part 2, pages 482 to 484:—

(1) Bellary.	(4) Chikmagalur.	(7) Trichopoly.
(2) Mysore.	(5) Madras.	(8) Tanjavur.
(3) Calicut.	(6) Bangalore.	(9) Vellore.
(4) Coimbatore.	(7) Bellary.	(10) Walahur.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English in printed form, as so to reach the Office of the Board of Examiners on or before the 31st October 1910, after which date no applications will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be legibly written and the date to which they are attached should be stated.

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Office of the Assistant Commissioner.

4. The prescribed fee of Rs 2-0-0 for each test or branch of a test, except Tests B-IV and B-IX to be paid into Government Treasury, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fee be retained in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, represented and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, January 1911.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chapeau, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to secure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Each post-card will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Inconspicuously-stamped covers will be rejected.

6. Candidates for Test A should state whether the vernaculars in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their official language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the subjects of the Tests A, B and C in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown. Applications defective in any particular will be returned, and if they are not resubmitted with the deficiencies supplied, so as to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who obtains a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 above.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations, will, on no account, be returned to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Date	Time	Subject	Test.
1911.			
Monday, 2nd January ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test A—Ordnance.
..	2 to 4 p.m.	..	..
Tuesday, 3rd do. ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon	..	..
..	2 to 4 p.m.	..	..
Wednesday, 4th do. ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon	..	..
..	2 to 4 p.m.	..	..
Thursday, 5th do. ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	..	..
..	2 to 4 p.m.	..	..
Friday, 6th do. ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon	..	..
..	2 to 4 p.m.	..	..
Saturday, 7th January, and post following days as may be necessary	11 a.m. to 2 p.m.	..	..

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in B-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chapeau,  
Madras, 24th September 1910.

R. S. A. THOMPSON,  
Secretary.

## EXAMINATIONS.

The officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed at the half-yearly examination held on the 26th July 1910, and following days:—

[F.L. = Forest Law. F.R. = Forest Revenue. G.P.L. = Office Procedure and Accounts.]

Mr. T. Closs, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is F.R.  
 " C. C. Thomas, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is F.L., F.R. and G.P.A.  
 " W. S. Penniston, Forestry Surveyor, Fifth Grade, is F.L. and F.R.  
 M.R. By K. Danish, Ranger, Sixth Grade, is F.R.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,  
 2nd September 1910.

H. G. A. THOMPSON,  
 Secretary.

The next half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the neighbourhood on or about the 2nd January 1911. Except by special permission, examinations in the remainder will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.

II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.

IV. Vernacular tests for:—

- (1) European and European Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
- (2) Educational and Medical officers.
- (3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Messals.
- (4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
- (5) Private candidates, Rank and Railway officers.
- (6) High Proficiency and Honours.

V. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should include the following particulars:—

Name and address.

Designation, if any.

Language and test in which to be examined.

Appointments for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted for the sanction of Government by the head of the department concerned three months before the date fixed for the examination (rule 60, No. 1123, Public, dated 21st November 1905), and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 26th November 1910.

5. The test for each voluntary examination, and for the examination, whether voluntary or obligatory, of gentlemen not in the Government Service, and for examination by the Third-class Vernacular test under the Provincial Civil Service rules, or for the Honours or High Proficiency tests, should be paid by candidates into the nearest treasury. The receipt should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, in the case of gentlemen not in the public service, direct; in the case of public officers, including Rank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fee paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded, as held over to the next examination except on public grounds.

6. The following are the fees prescribed:—

Repay 10 for the Third-class-Vernacular test by candidates for promotion in the Revenue department.

+ Repay 12 for a minor examination including the Third-class Vernacular test by private candidates.

Repay 20 for examination for High Proficiency or Honours tests.

7. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desire it to be distinctly understood that the dates above given will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,  
 Madras, 26th September 1910.

H. G. A. THOMPSON,  
 Secretary.

## PLEADINGSHIP EXAMINATION, 1911.

Candidates intending to present themselves for the Pleadings Examination to be held in Madras in January-February 1911 are reminded that, under rules 33 and 34 of the rules framed by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners' Act XXIII of 1873, applications for admission to the examination should be filed on or before the 15th November 1910, (a) in the case of candidates residing, or employed either in foreign territory or within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, in the case of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side; (b) in the case of candidates who are at present students of the Madras Law College, in the office of the Principal of the College; and (c) in the case of other candidates, in the District Courts within whose jurisdiction the candidates respectively reside or are employed.

Applications for admission to the examination should be in the following form:—

Application for admission to the Presidency Examination, Grade, is to hold in seat.

(1) Name of candidate (in full)

(2) Father's name (in full)

(3) Age

(4) First place of residence and address showing the name of the District, Taluk, Town or Village, etc. (in full).

(5) Class or community to which candidate belongs. (The candidate will have to enter Religion, Caste, Hindu, Mohammedan, Native Christian, European or European, as the case may be.)

(6) Candidate's previous examination.

(7) Detailed statement of qualifications for admission to examination, as defined in rules 10, 11 and 12.\*

(8) Certificate of character—by whom granted?

(9) Signature of forwarding officer, showing that the entries have been verified as far as possible.

\* Candidates for the First Grade should file their certificates of attendance at the Law College, Madras, with the application, if possible.

† Certificates of character should be of a date within two months preceding the date of application and obtained from persons of recognized social standing. The dates for the First Grade are exempted from producing the certificate of character.

Date of Application.

Signature of Applicant.

NOTE.—Printed forms of application can be obtained from the office of the District Magistrate, High Court, Appellate Court, Madras, from the several District Courts of the Presidency and from the office of the District in Travancore and Cochin.

Copies of the printed rules framed in August 1915 under the Legal Practitioners' Act may be obtained from Messrs. Rowse, Colclough & Co., Madras.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
2nd September 1916.

A. DAVIES,  
Secretary, Presidency Exams. Board.

# NOTICE

Advocate, Tables and Attorneys of the High Court of Madras and gentlemen of the Civil Service of not less than seven years' standing, who may be desirous of being appointed Examiners for the Presidency Examination to be held in January-February 1917, are requested to forward their applications to the address of the undersigned, so as to reach him on or before the 15th October 1916.

The following table shows the subjects permitted for the examination under rule 7 of the Legal Practitioners Rules, as now in force, and the number of marks assigned to each subject:—

No.	Subject.	Number of Marks.
1.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property	300
2.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	300
3.	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	300
4.	Indian Penal Code	300
5.	Hindu Law	300
6.	Law of Contracts and Specific Relief	300
7.	Law of Torts and Negligence	300

Applicants are requested to state the subject or subjects in which they desire to examine.

Note for those who reside in Madras and apply.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
2nd September 1916.

A. DAVIES,  
Secretary, Presidency Exams. Board.

## EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

### THE PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1916.

1. The above examination (boys and girls) will be held on Monday the 20th November 1916 and succeeding days.

2. For candidates from the Civil and Military Schools, Bangalore, the examination will be in accordance with the provisions of articles 20 and 21 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools with certain slight modifications already notified to the schools concerned.

3. For candidates from the Madras Presidency, there will be a written examination in the following subjects:—

Subject.	Full marks
(1) English	200
(2) Spoken and written work	200
(3) One of the following subjects:—	
Geography	200
History	200
Elementary Science	200
(4) Second Language (Vernacular or Latin or Modern European Language).	200
(5) Freehand Drawing (Boys)	
or	
Needle-work (Girls)	100

Note.—(a) The standard of the question papers in the above subjects will be the same as that indicated in the various subjects of examination and syllabuses for European schools published by the Education Department.

Bel

(b) In order to qualify for a place in the scholarship list, 80 per cent. of the possible marks must be obtained in English and 50 per cent. of the possible marks in Arithmetic and 100 marks in the aggregate. Marks for any subject other than English and Arithmetic will not be counted if they fall below 50 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject.

4. Candidates for Primary Scholarships must be under 13 years of age on the 31st December 1910. The conditions under which the scholarships are awarded are stated in Chapter I of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

5. No fees are charged for admission to the Primary Scholarship Examination.

6. Applications which should be made on printed forms obtainable on or after the 15th August 1910, from the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Madras, must reach the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Old College, Madras, on or before the 15th September 1910.

7. The list of entries and the examination time-table with such further information as may be necessary will be published later.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,  
Madras, 12th August 1910.

R. W. NIDDELSHAW, B.A.,  
Inspector of European & Training Schools  
and President of the European School & Scholarship  
Examination Board.

## EUROPEAN SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS—1910.

### PRELIMINARY NOTIFICATION.

Examinations will be held on Monday, November 19th, 1910, and following days for the purpose of awarding scholarships at the conclusion of the Middle and High School standards, respectively, of testing the attainments of the scholars at the conclusion of their school career on completing the Middle or High School course.

2. These examinations will be open only to European scholars from recognised schools in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and at the Madras Presidency and be held *pro private candidates* who are Europeans. In order to be admitted as a private candidate, a boy or a girl must have studied previously under conditions approved by the Inspector of European and Training Schools. No scholar from an unrecognized school and no one who has been a scholar at any school within one year of examination can be admitted as a private candidate.

3. The fees charged for admission to the Middle and High School Examinations will be at the following rates—

	Rs.
High School and Scholarship Examination .. .. .	10
Middle School and Scholarship Examination .. .. .	25

4. Applications for admission to these examinations should reach the Inspector of European and Training Schools on or before September 15th, 1910. Application forms and instructions relating to the filling up and submission of these forms can be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, on or after August 15th, 1910.

5. The examination of candidates from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will be in accordance with the subjects and scheme prescribed in articles 50 and 51, respectively, of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The conditions of awards will be those prescribed in articles 52 and 53, respectively, of the same Code.

6. The examination of candidates for the Middle School and Scholarship Examination from the Madras Presidency will be in the following subjects—

Subjects.	Total marks.
(A) English—	
(a) Grammar and Composition .. .. .	100
(b) Prescribed Text-books .. .. .	100
(C) Mathematics—	
(a) Arithmetic .. .. .	100
(b) Geometry .. .. .	10
(c) Algebra .. .. .	10
(D) and (E) Any two of the following—	
Trigonometry .. .. .	25
History .. .. .	25
Elementary Science .. .. .	25
European Economy .. .. .	25
Hygiene .. .. .	25
Book-keeping .. .. .	25
Typewriting .. .. .	25
Book-keeping .. .. .	25
(F) Second Language (Latin, Vernacular or Modern European Language)	25
(G) Prescribed Drawing or Geometrical Drawing and Memorisation of Paragraphs .. .. .	10

Note (1).—The standard of the question papers in these subjects will be in accordance with the scheme indicated in the "examinable subjects of examination and syllabuses for European Schools" published by the Education Department.

*Note (2).—For candidates who have taken the SS or BHS courses in Mathematics, a second question paper in Arithmetic on the additional work in that subject prescribed for those courses will be substituted for the Algebra paper. For candidates who have taken the BHS course, there will be no question paper in Geometry, and candidates who have taken the BHS course will not be required to take the Geometrical Drawing portion of the examination in Geometrical Drawing and Mensuration. Arrangements will be made that the aggregate of marks obtainable in the examination shall be the same for all candidates irrespective of the courses they have taken.*

*Note (3).—Whenever necessary there will be alternative questions adapted to the various courses taken by candidates.*

7. In order to pass the Middle School and Scholarship Examinations, 50 per cent. of the possible marks must be obtained in each division of the subject English (or failing this, 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks for the whole subject), 50 per cent. in Arithmetic, 50 per cent. of the possible marks in each of two other subjects and 400 marks of the total aggregate. Marks for any subject other than English and Arithmetic will not be included in the aggregate if they fall below 50 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject. For purposes of the regulation, Geometry and Algebra will be regarded as two separate subjects.

8. The examination of candidates for the High School and Scholarship Examination from the Madras Presidency will be in the following subjects:—

Subjects.	Full marks.
(1) English—	
(a) Grammar and Composition	100
(b) English Text Books/works	100
(2) Mathematics—	
(a) Arithmetic	100
(b) Geometry	100
(c) Algebra	100
(3) Physics (Heat), Physics or Biology (Bios)	100
(4) (i), (ii) and (3) Any two of the following of which one at least must be taken by boys from the group marked A.—	
Second Language (Latin, Vernacular or Modern European Language)	200
Classical	100
Science	100
Physiology	100
History	100
Geography	100
Book-keeping	100
Typewriting	100
Foreign Language	100
Modern Composition	100
Practical Geometry	100
Hygiene	100

*Note (1).—The standard of the question papers in these subjects will be in accordance with the courses indicated in the "curricula subjects of examination and syllabus for European Schools" published by the Education Department.*

*Note (2).—For candidates who have taken the AA course in Mathematics, alternative questions in the abbreviated course of Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing and Mensuration will be included in the mathematical question papers.*

9. In order to pass the High School and Scholarship Examinations, 40 per cent. of the possible marks must be obtained in each division of the subject English (or failing this, 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks in that subject), 50 per cent. of the possible marks in Arithmetic, 50 per cent. of the possible marks in each of three other subjects and 400 marks in the aggregate. The marks scored in any subject other than English and Arithmetic will not be included in the aggregate if they fall below 50 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject. For purposes of the regulation, Geometry and Algebra (with which are included Geometrical Drawing and Mensuration) will be treated as two separate subjects.

10. No candidate may appear for the High School Examinations until he has stored two years' instruction in the High School Standards.

11. Successful candidates at the Middle and High School Examinations will be arranged in three classes. Those who obtain 85 per cent. of the possible aggregate shall be placed in the first class; those who obtained 45 per cent. but less than 85 per cent., in the second class; and the remainder in the third class. Candidates who obtain not less than 75 per cent. of the possible marks in any subject shall obtain distinction in that subject.

12. The names of candidates who pass the Middle School Examination will be communicated to the Managers of the schools concerned. In the case of the High School Examinations, the results for boys and girls will be shown separately and will be granted. Certificates will be given to those who pass the Middle and High School Examinations, showing the subjects in which they pass.

13. For regulations relating to the award of scholarships and bursaries regarding the number of such scholarships, Managers of schools are referred to chapter X of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Madras Presidency and in the Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore.

14. Information regarding the Primary Scholarship Examination, the centres for all examinations, the examination timetables and regulations for candidates at the examination, will be published in due course.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,  
Madras, 15th August 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEHAM, M.A.,  
Inspector of European and Training Schools  
and President of the European School & Scholarship  
Examinations Board.

### EX-STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TANJORE.

Exampies or Heads of the Institutions in which the individuals whose descriptions are given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfillment of the books required by them while under training in the Government Training School, Tanjore:—

*Particulars of the ex-students of the Government Training School, Tanjore.*

Sl. No.	Name.	Present occupation of each or present one.	Institutions at which.	Age.		Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed.	Expirs. for leaving Indian Ser.
				1	2			
1	E. Gopalakrishna Aiyar.	Educationist, Secy., Attorney General's Office, Madras.	Orissas.	24	1913	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, E. H. School, Secunderabad.	26.6.18
2	E. Govindaraj Aiyar.	...	Do.	31	1910	Primary.	Tanjore, Mankalambalam, Ayyappa's School, Madras.	31.11.18
3	A. Rajalakshmi.	Assistant Typist (Revenue).	Andhra.	24	1910	Do.	Tanjore, S.P.O. School, Kumbakonam, Orissas.	31.11.18
4	K. Kappas Rao.	Headmaster, Govt. primary school, Kumbakonam.	Tanjore.	33	1905	Do.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad.	30.4.18
5	T. Gopinath Aiyar.	Headmaster, Alpanagar, Kumbakonam.	Kollegal, Tanjore.	32	1906	Do.	Tanjore, S. H. School, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
6	O. Mahalingam Aiyar.	Educationist, Secy. provincial education, Madras.	Tanjore.	38	1902	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad.	30.4.18
7	M. T. Vasanthakumari Aiyar.	Headmaster, Govt. primary school, Kumbakonam.	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad, Rajapet, Alangan.	31	1908	Primary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
8	A. Ramaswami Aiyar.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
9	S. K. Rajagopal Aiyar.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
10	Shree Mahalingam Aiyar.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
11	G. David Philip.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
12	E. Venkateswara Aiyar.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
13	S. Anandakrishna Aiyar.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18
14	V. Venkateswara Aiyar.	...	Uttarakhand, Secunderabad.	31	1908	Lower Secondary.	Tanjore, Govt. School, Secunderabad, Tirupattur.	31.11.18

Tanjore, 31st August 1918

V. B. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,  
Ap. Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

### VACANCY

Applications are invited from trained Mahatmas whose names are in the list, for the post of Headmaster, Government High School, Baranagar, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Applicants should state their professional and other qualifications, colleges in which trained, previous experience, if any, as teacher, and present age and should also enclose copies of their certificates of character and testimonials of character.

Camp Aska, 16th August 1919

A. M. ROZARIO,  
Sub-Additional Inspector of Schools,  
Baranagar, Baranagar District, Baranagar.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

[Price, 1 pie.]

## SPECIAL TESTS—JULY 1910.

List of candidates who have passed the Special Tests for Officers of the Salt, Armament and Customs Departments, held in July 1910.

General number.	Name.	Test or tests passed.
<b>BELLARY.</b>		
1	Madhava Chetty, T. R.	A (Lower).
2	Mohammed Abdul Latif	A (Lower).
3	Mohammed Nohoodin, Buppuri	B, Branch I (Lower); D, Branches I & II.
4	Murugan Aiyar, O. A.	C; & in Tamil; F (Lower).
5	Panduram Sastri, V.	C.
7	Vaidyanath Aiyar, K.	F (Lower).
<b>BEEWADA.</b>		
10	Datta, R.	D, Branches I, II & III.
11	Kannan Ram, S. V.	A (Lower).
12	Loring, K. V. R.	A (Lower).
13	Manavathi, V.	A (Higher).
14	Prasanna Chetty, R.	B, Branches I & II (Lower) and III (Higher).
15	Prasanna Chetty, P.	D, Branch III.
<b>CALICUT.</b>		
22	Angusson, K. W.	F (Lower).
24	Kannan, K. H. J.	D, Branch III.
25	Gopalakrishnan Rao, K.	C.
26	Gopalan Aiyar, K.	D, Branch II (Higher).
28	Paramaniam, U.	F (Higher).
31	Pill, P. W.	M, Branch I (Lower); D, Branch III.
34	Ramakrishnan Aiyar, K. V.	A (Higher); E in Tamil and Malayalam.
35	Ramakrishnan Aiyar, S. S.	F (Higher).
40	Sankaran, J. C.	C.
41	Srinivasan Ramiah, V.	E in Commerce.
42	Srinivasan Aiyar, K. S.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
44	Vargha, J. F.	C.
45	Vidyanathar Pan, M.	C.
<b>COCANADA.</b>		
47	O'Connell, G. L.	D, Branch I; E in Tamil.
48	Jayaram, N. R.	B, Branches I & II (Lower) and III (Higher).

Serial number	Name	Text or text passed.
<b>COCANADA—cont.</b>		
63	Ureshimayoshi Ayer, T. S.	F (Lower).
64	Sagami Ayer, D. Y.	E in Tani.
65	High Ayer, Y.	E, Branch III (Higher).
66	Rajagopal Ayer, K.	S, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher); E in Tani and Tani.
67	Hemachandra Rao, D.	A (Lower).
68	Sulochanaya Ayer, G.	C, F (Lower).
69	Vedika, S.	G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
<b>CUTTALORE.</b>		
70	Brown, E. J.	D, Branch IV.
71	Manikam, S.	D, Branches I & II (Lower).
72	Sagami Ayer, S.	D, Branch III (Lower).
73	Pandey, H. A.	A (Higher).
74	Sagami Padi, K.	G, Branches I & II (Lower).
75	Sami Ayer, R. S.	R, Branch II (Higher); D, Branch III.
76	Sammudha Ayer, P. K.	S, Branches I & II (Higher).
<b>MADRAS.</b>		
77	Abdul Rahim Sahib, S.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
78	Agarwal, J.	E in Tani.
79	Agarwal, Madhava, G.	E in Tani.
80	Arumudam, D.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
81	Arumudam, R.	E in Tani.
82	Arum, G. T.	G, Branch I (Higher).
83	Arum, C.	A (Lower).
84	Arumudam, S. T.	E in Tani and Tani; G, Branch I (Higher).
85	Arumudam, P.	G, Branch II (Higher).
86	Arumudam, P. H.	C.
87	Arumudam, G.	S, Branch III (Higher); E in Tani.
88	Arumudam, M. K. V.	E in Tani.
89	Arumudam, A. J.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
90	Arumudam, P. H. T.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
91	Arumudam, S. K.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
92	Arumudam, E. H.	D, Branch III.
93	Arumudam, S.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
94	Arumudam, M.	E in Tani.
95	Arumudam, W. H.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
96	Arumudam, R.	G, Branch III (Higher).
97	Arumudam, K. S.	S, Branches I & II (Higher).
98	Arumudam, P. V. S.	E in Tani.
99	Arumudam, C.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
100	Arumudam, A.	G, Branch I (Higher).
101	Arumudam, S. K.	C.
102	Arumudam, S. K.	E in Tani and Tani.
103	Arumudam, W. A. A.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
104	Arumudam, F. J.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
105	Arumudam, P.	G, Branch I (Higher).
106	Arumudam, A. P.	F (Higher).
107	Arumudam, A. P.	B, Branch III (Higher).
108	Arumudam, P. C.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
109	Arumudam, T. V.	E in Tani.
110	Arumudam, M. S.	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Tani.
111	Arumudam, S.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
112	Arumudam, A.	G, Branches I & II (Lower).
113	Arumudam, T. J.	A (Lower).
114	Arumudam, H. C.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
115	Arumudam, P. H. S.	B, Branch III (Higher).
116	Arumudam, S. P.	B, Branch III (Higher).
117	Arumudam, S. P.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
118	Arumudam, S. P.	A (Higher).
119	Arumudam, S. P.	D, Branch I.
120	Arumudam, S. P.	D, Branches III & IV.
121	Arumudam, S. P.	B, Branch II (Higher).
122	Arumudam, S. P.	C; E in Tani.
123	Arumudam, S. P.	E in Tani.
124	Arumudam, S. P.	E in Tani.
125	Arumudam, S. P.	F (Higher).
126	Arumudam, S. P.	E in Tani; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
127	Arumudam, S. P.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
128	Arumudam, S. P.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).



Order number	Name	Test to be passed.
<b>NEOAPATAN.</b>		
180	Krubanawati, M.	E in Tamil.
181	Mattian, B. M.	D, Branch IV.
182	Natasa Aiyar, S.	F (Higher).
183	Puthaya Pillai, A.	B, Branch III (Lower).
184	Ramakandas Aiyar, T. S.	C, E in Tamil.
185	Ramasanjayari, K. R.	E in Tamil; F (Lower).
186	Srinivas, G.	E, Branch III (Higher).
187	Srinivasaya Aiyar, C. S.	F in Tamil.
188	Srinivasaya Aiyar, K. S.	E in Tamil and Telugu.
189	Varkadonglass Aiyangar, K.	E in Tamil.
<b>NEELLORE.</b>		
189	Ramasubrah, G.	B, Branch II (Lower); E in Telugu.
<b>TECHINOPOLY.</b>		
171	Appadurai Aiyar, K. R.	E in Tamil.
172	Chithambam Aiyar, K. R.	D, Branch I.
173	Harshad, R. J.	D, Branch IV.
174	Kalpappa Pillai, R.	F (Lower).
175	Krishna Rao, T.	A (Lower).
176	Kappaswami Aiyar, A.	B, Branch II (Lower).
177	Mahamad Shah Ali	A (Lower).
178	Mahaswami Aiyar, K. S.	B, Branches I & II (Lower); and III (Higher).
179	Narain Aiyar, S.	C.
180	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. H.	B, Branch II (Higher).
<b>TUTTOGIN.</b>		
195	Abdul Mahomed	B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
196	Devanarayana, A.	C.
197	Derapandian, D.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
198	Harper, A. H.	E in Tamil.
199	Krishnamoorthy, K.	G, Branch I (Lower).
200	Krishnamoorthy Aiyar, K. V.	H, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher); E in Tamil.
201	Marthak Pillai, P.	G, Branch I (Lower).
202	Narasimha Rao, M. B.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
203	Pandey, W. G. L.	A (Higher); C, E in Tamil.
204	Pandey, H. L.	D, Branches I, III & IV.
205	Ramaswami Aiyar, P. S.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
206	Ramaswami Aiyangar, K.	E in Tamil.
207	Venugopalan, A. S.	D, Branch III; E in Tamil; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
<b>VELLORE.</b>		
218	Chandrasekhar Nageswari, V.	A (Higher).
219	Gowdarama Mudhar, C. N.	B, Branch III (Higher).
220	Krishnamoorthy Aiyar, V.	A (Lower).
221	Krishnamoorthy Aiyar, M.	F (Lower).
222	Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	C.
223	Ramaswami Mudhar, T.	C.
224	Venugopalan Pillai, S. A.	A (Lower); E in Tamil and Telugu.
<b>WALFAR.</b>		
231	Pyah, C. P.	B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
232	Rao, W. A. E. L.	B, Branch III (Higher).
233	Gangadharan, G.	B, Branch III (Higher).
234	Krishna Rao, S. V.	B, Branch III (Higher).
235	Krishnamoorthy Rao, P.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
236	Sankar Aiyangar, K.	B, Branch II.
237	Venugopalan Rao, P.	A (Higher).
238	Venugopalan Rao, P.	B, Branch III (Lower).
239	Venugopalan Rao, T.	B, Branch III (Higher).

Office of the Secret of Fisheries.  
Madras, 22nd August 1910.

B. D. A. THOMSON,  
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 36.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

[PART, 2<sup>nd</sup> DIV.]

## FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in February, April and July 1910 and have qualified for complete certificates under rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	Order of examination.
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### TRAINED CANDIDATES.

#### SECONDARY GRADE.

##### First Class.

105	K. A. Narasimhaiah	Teacher's College, Serdipet ..	January 1909 to December 1909.	Second year.
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##### Second Class.

108	N. H. Subbarao Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	February 1907 to December 1907.	Palghat.
104	A. N. Krishna Aiyar ..	Do. do.	January 1908 to December 1908.	Do.
106	Sattappa Subba Rao ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	February 1907 to December 1907.	Agartala.
100	C. F. Venkayya Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Calcutta.
107	N. Krishna Aiyar ..	Teacher's College, Serdipet ..	Do.	Do.
104	T. P. Mahalingam Menon.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	February 1908 to December 1908.	Do.
108	Kota Ganesha ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Vinayapuram.

#### ELEMENTARY GRADE.

##### First Class.

108	T. V. Venkayya Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Palghat.
104	K. Benjamin ..	B.G.M. Training School, Natter.	January 1908 to December 1908.	Do.

Rank.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	Grade of certificate.
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## TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.

## ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.

## SECOND CLASS.

133	Flaka Zamwari	Government Training School, Yangoon.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Yangoon.
133	S. Igucimetha	Government Pachana Training School, Madaya.	Do.	Madaya.
134	K. Chakkar Dayar	Government Training School, Calcutta.	February 1908 to December 1908.	Puducherry.
135	Kanda Kalingara	Do.	July 1908 to March 1909.	Do.
136	S. V. Seligson Varier	Do.	January 1904 to December 1904.	Do.
137	K. Alton Kany	Government Training School, Malappuram.	January 1905 to December 1905.	Do.
138	K. Ranganath	Government Training School for Matrons, Coimbatore.	February 1902 to December 1902.	Karimkottam.
139	Tannal Sideramamurti	Government Training School, Chanda.	January 1902 to December 1902.	Vizianagaram.
140	Kottan Nageswaramurti	Government Training School, Assolungur.	January 1903 to May 1903.	Assolungur.
141	Dandabatu Joseph	American Mission Training School for Matrons, Madras.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Trichinopoly.
142	E. Sekkumal	Government Training School for Matrons, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.
143	Daisy Roberts	B.O. Training School for Matrons, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Do.
144	Lepinary	Do.	Do.	Do.
145	Aradhany	Do.	January 1908 to December 1908.	Do.
146	Philo Marimuth alau	Do.	March 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
147	Marimuth alau Marimuth alau	Do.	February 1907 to February 1907.	Do.
148	Sanki Yekumakhan	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Tanjore.
149	K. Kanyal Marudhi	Government Training School, Calcutta.	January 1908 to May 1907.	Calcutta.
150	P. Keela	Do.	Do.	Do.
151	P. G. Kanyal Marudhi	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
152	O. Kishore	Do.	February 1907 to April 1907.	Do.
153	M. K. Ranganath Alper	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
154	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
155	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
156	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
157	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
158	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
159	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.
160	P. Chakkar Dayar	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907.	Do.

## FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificate held in July 1910.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	Date before which the candidate's qualifications apply for the Final Examination.	Grade of examination.
<b>TRAINED CANDIDATES.</b>					
<b>SECONDARY GRADE.</b>					
167	Paris Appallemann	Government Training College, Repulse Bay.	January 1907 to December 1907.	January 1911.	Vincentia
168	C. P. Dorinda	Government Training School, Calcutta.	Do.	July 1911 ..	Calcutta
169	K. C. Gupta, Aligarh.	Do.	January 1908 to December 1908	January 1911.	Do.
<b>ELEMENTARY GRADE.</b>					
170	K. Jayalakshmi Ammal	St. Ann's Convent, Calcutta.	January 1907 to December 1907	January 1911.	Bellary.
171	M. S. Parameswari Aiyar.	Government Training School, Calcutta.	January 1905 to December 1905.	July 1911 ..	Polytechnic
172	T. Krishna Murthy.	Do.	February 1906 to May 1907.	Do.	Do.
173	S. Sachin, Madras.	Do.	January 1907 to December 1907	Do.	Do.
174	N. A. Gopalakrishnan Aiyar.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
175	H. Venkateswara.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	February 1904 to December 1904	February 1911.	Vincentia
176	N. Raju.	Do.	January 1905 to December 1905.	Do.	Do.
177	G. Ananda Reddi.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	January 1906 to May 1907.	Absent ..	Absent
178	S. Lakshmana.	Do.	February 1904 to December 1904	July 1911 ..	Do.
179	Chappanna Lakshmana.	Do.	February 1904 to December 1904	Do.	Do.
180	Anandachari Rameshwar Mudali Murthy.	R. C. Training School for Madras, Trichinopoly.	January 1905 to December 1905	January 1911.	Trichinopoly.
181	V. Parameswari.	A. M. Training School for Madras, Madras.	January 1907 to December 1907.	July 1911 ..	Do.
182	Thomas Mariammal alias Christy.	R. C. Training School for Madras, Trichinopoly.	Do.	January 1911.	Do.
183	K. V. Kanna ..	Government Training School, Calcutta.	January 1906 to December 1906	July 1911 ..	Calcutta
184	K. S. Krishna Aiyar	Do.	January 1905 to December 1905	Do.	Do.
185	P. Appa Nagu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
186	S. M. Palkidipam.	Al Bazar's Female Training School, Pather, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Do.	Tanjore.
187	D. Ganesan.	A. M. Training School for Madras, Madras.	February 1906 to December 1906.	Do.	Do.
<b>UNTRAINED CANDIDATE.</b>					
188	Marie Marguerite.	....	....	July 1911 ..	Tanjore.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,  
Madras, 21st August 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEBAST,  
Inspector of European and Training Schools.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 36.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910. [Price, 2 ann. 6 p.

## Part III.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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## APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

### JUDICIAL.

**Deaths.**—In item 2 of the notification published at page 1215, Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th August 1910, for "with effect from 25th June 1910" read "with effect from 25th June 1910".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
1st September 1910.

**Transfers.**—The following transfers of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court—

M. H. R. Srikrishna Aiyangar Rameswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., from Bangalore (North Malabar district) to Enayitri (Nellore district) on the expiry of his term.  
M. H. R. Rameswami Rameswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., from Enayitri (Nellore district) to Negapatam (Tanjore district) on relief.  
M. H. R. Lakshminarasimhan Rameswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., from Negapatam (Tanjore district) to Bangalore (North Malabar district) on relief.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
2nd September 1910.

*Functional*.—The following acting promotions of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

I. During the absence on furlough of M.R. Pappala Nannalabai, Submagistrate Kapada Gara, P.A. No. 1, District Munsif, First Grade:—

With effect from 30th August 1910.

M.R. Pannal Ayyappaiah Mohalut Aravali, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, First Grade.

M.R. Perumamoni Panchappa Aiyar Sathuram Alpar Aravali, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

M.R. Nandam Ammal Sathuram Chari Aravali, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

II. During the absence on privilege leave of M.R. Balakrishna Aiyangar Rameswami Aiyangar Aravali, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Third Grade:—

With effect from 27th July 1910.

M.R. Chidra Venkataswamy Kankaravani Aiyar Aravali, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
24th September 1910.

H. D. C. KEILLY,  
Registrar.

#### BOARD OF REVENUE.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.]

*Leave*.—M.R. Dywan Bahadar L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Aravali, B.A., B.L., B.S., Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 10th September 1910 under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (S. S., Sec., L. D., and Agr.),  
Chennai, 2nd September 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,  
Secretary.

#### LAND REVENUE.

*Leave*.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave to Mr. R. D. Richmond, District Forest Officer, North Canals, for one month from or after the 5th September 1910.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),  
Chennai, 26th August 1910.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,  
Secretary.

#### RAIL, ARABIAN AND CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

*Transfer*.—Mr. William Arthur Bryn, Assistant Inspector, Police Circle, under training at the Engineering College, is transferred to the charge of the Chayur Circle. To join expeditiously on the completion of his course of training.

Mr. Richard Leacock Hobbs, Inspector, is transferred from the Chayur to the Mangalore Circle, via M.R. Kalpathi Aya Putter Rameswami Aiyar granted leave. To join expeditiously on relief.

M.R. Ignace Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Madras Town Circle to the Anna Circle for the supervision of guava cultivation at Paluravadi.

Mr. John Roberts Arthur Kellieff, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Madras Town Circle.

*Leave*.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Charles Frederick Dumas, Head Assistant, Madras Customs, is granted privilege leave for eleven days from 17th August 1910.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),  
Chennai, 26th August 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,  
Secretary.

#### FOREST.

*Appointment*.—M.R. R. Veerawami Nayudu, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, will revert to his permanent appointment of Deputy Ranger, First Grade, from 15th July 1910 to 27th July 1910, both days inclusive, and will act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from 28th July 1910.

Walter, 2nd August 1910.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,  
Commissioner of Forests, North Circle.

*Appointments*.—With the sanction of the Board of Fisheries, Mr. B. C. Leman, Acting Deputy Ranger, Fort Grade, North Selkirk District, is appointed as Probationary Ranger, North Circle, with effect from 1st September 1915.

5th August 1915.

T. F. PEAKE,  
*Asst. Commissioner of Forests, United Circle.*

*Transfers*.—The following transfers of Rangers are ordered:—

Spad Malah Sahib, from the Kigjia to Hamao range, North Circle; to join as deputy of Richards.

P. Velayathan Nair, from North Circle to Briddington range, Central, to join as sub-st.

L. R. Jones, from Hamao to Ootsenow range, Kigjia; to join as sub-st.

*Extension of Leave*.—The two months' privilege leave on medical certificate granted to Ranger Spad Malah Sahib in Service Order No. 125 of 1915, dated 20th June 1915, is extended by one month.

*Appointments*.—F. W. Barwick and G. E. Eardley to act as Rangers, North Circle, Timbuck.

Circle, 20th August 1915.

F. A. LODGE,  
*Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.*

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

*Postings*.—The following postings are made by the Superintending Engineer, H Circle:—

Mr. F. M. Dowley, Assistant Engineer, ex. return from Dovleishwama, is posted for charge of the Southern sub-division, Kinta Eastern Division.

Mr. F. C. L. Olin, Assistant Engineer, ex. relief by Mr. Dowley, will report himself for duty to the Executive Engineer, Kinta Central Division, Seremba, for charge of the head-quarter sub-division.

Seremba, 20th August 1915.

A. G. BOMBLEY,  
*Superintending Engineer, H Circle.*

*Leave*.—Under article 563, Cyril Berwick, *Regulation*, N.E. Ry. S. Tawngsathat Division, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Karamak Division, is granted privilege leave for eleven days from 26th to 26th July 1915.

Bellary, 30th August 1915.

*Engineers*.—M.R. Ry. L. Nanyangwami Aiyar, P.E., appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate and posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 475-D, dated 20th August 1915, is required to the Assistant sub-division of the Bellary Division.

Bellary, 1st September 1915.

O. MILDRED,  
*Superintending Engineer, H Circle.*

#### GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PATENTS.

##### INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1907, and are open to inspection at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification:—

(By Carl Test, Engineer, of Standard Building, Newby Road, Doncaster, British India (at present absent from British India).—"Improvements in apparatus for cooking or roasting meat."

(By Charles Kerckhoff, Gentleman, residing at 2418, Royal Lawrence Buildings, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America).—"Improvements in flour."

(By the Hutter Patent Vacuum Filler Company, Incorporated, a corporation of the State of Nevada, United States of America, having office and doing business at Virginia City, Nevada, United States of America, Headquarter).—"Improvements in filters for metallurgical and other uses."

(By Thomas Mylne Savage English, Gentleman, of "the Rectory", Hawley, Dorset, in the County of Kent, England).—"Method and means for automatically destroying the larvae of wasps, gnats or the like."

- (By the Gas Illuminating and Improved Light Syndicate, Limited, Lighting Engineers, of 133, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3, John Wilson, Engineer, of 31, Raffles Place, Canton, Town, S.W. in the County of London, and Oliver Fremont Manufacturers, Managers, of 133, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London)—"Improvements in or relating to self-regulating burners, such as used for incandescent lamps."
- (By George Wilhelm Ernst Kappeler, Engineer, of Weida, Thuringen, Germany)—"An invention for a lever pump."
- (By Kishikida Detarom Adachi, Assistant Station Master, Station Road, N.W., near Show-ken's Girls' School, Hyderabad, Sind)—"An invention of the safety train conductor for the prevention of train collisions on double and single lines of railway."
- (By Nishita's Explosives Company, Limited, Explosives and Chemical Manufacturers, of Nobel House, 115, West George Street, Glasgow, Scotland, and William Tealbed Brown, Engineer, of 25, Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland)—"Improvements in electric igniting apparatus for guns and the like."

W. G. MEYER,  
Chief Secretary.

Commenced, 26th September 1910.

### TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1918, that, on the 26th June 1910, the treasure described below was found in S. P. No. 43, tank premises, of Virampar village, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency, by one Karunabharan Barval of the village:—

	Value Rs. & P.
One silver Varaha image .. .. .	12 5 0
One silver Chakra image .. .. .	.. .. .

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector on 26th November 1910 at his office with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,  
26th July 1910.

M. YOUNG,  
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1918, that the undermentioned treasure was found on or about the 31st December 1899 at Kumbakonam temple in the village of Tirumakudal, Kumbakonam taluk:—

Description.	Actual weight in the gram.	Approximate value.
1. A gold arudi .. .. .	8070	10 4 0
2. A pair of gold ornaments resembling arudi .. .. .	1100	3 8 0
3. A pair of gold ornaments resembling Varaha chakra .. .. .	1	3 0 0
4. One tender to item 2 .. .. .	7000	12 0 0
5. Two pieces of gold ornaments, being knots of gold string .. .. .	50	8 8 0
6. A gold ring .. .. .	3	8 8 0
7. A piece of gold wire .. .. .	1120	1 8 0
8. The gold piece .. .. .	650	1 8 0
9. A small gold sheet with two holes .. .. .	300	0 3 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 14th January 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office, 6th August 1910.

B. F. AUSTIN,  
Acting Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1918, that the undermentioned articles of treasure, namely, stone idols valued at about Rs. 110, were found at the beginning of January 1910, by the son of one Tom Chinnappa, a son of Narasimha, Ongole taluk, while working in Government panchala lying between the village town and the Chinnappa temple in the village of Rayachothla.

Articles.	Approximate value.
One small idol .. .. .	50
One large idol .. .. .	.. .. .
One small idol .. .. .	.. .. .
One small idol .. .. .	.. .. .
One small idol .. .. .	.. .. .

3. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Ganjam at his office at Ganjam on 1st December 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Ganjam Collector's Office,  
28th July 1910.

B. W. G. I. MacIVER,  
Acting Collector.





# SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

\* Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipality of the Malabar District containing 33,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 13th August 1919.

Municipality	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														Ratio per 1,000 of population for week.					
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.												
		Caste.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Caste.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Febrile.	Zygotic.	Typhus.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping cough.	Tuberculosis.	Other.	Total.	Ratio.	Deaths.	
Madras ..	105,354	1	72	8	..	68	35	103	1	49	2	..	51	29	80	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	68	20.7	104
Trichinopoly ..	101,721	6	57	19	..	36	50	86	2	39	8	..	41	39	80	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	84	29.5	103
Calicut ..	74,993	8	55	55	..	55	29	84	2	21	27	1	28	18	46	..	..	..	8	8	4	..	..	..	..	35	23.8	101
Palani ..	70,631	..	60	8	..	33	26	59	..	23	..	..	23	34	57	..	..	..	8	8	4	1	..	..	..	37	40.2	107
Kumbakonam ..	68,673	..	31	3	..	24	17	41	..	27	3	..	30	24	54	..	..	..	8	8	4	..	..	..	..	30	28.8	102
Tellicherry ..	66,240	1	17	15	..	16	14	30	..	17	5	..	22	9	31	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	25	24.1	104
Tirunelveli ..	57,870	8	29	8	..	25	13	38	8	27	23	..	50	25	75	..	..	..	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	32	45.7	146
Mayapattam ..	57,180	7	34	8	..	37	33	70	8	36	18	..	54	28	82	4	..	..	7	8	1	1	..	..	..	32	45.7	146
Coimbatore ..	53,630	6	27	9	..	27	13	40	5	33	1	..	34	18	52	..	..	..	1	5	8	1	..	..	..	34	31.0	100
Cuddalore ..	52,316	..	27	3	..	30	24	54	1	28	1	..	29	16	45	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	28	29.5	109
Coimbatore ..	48,999	..	26	3	..	29	21	50	2	29	..	..	31	24	55	..	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	32	39.5	120
Conjeveram ..	46,254	..	42	1	..	25	22	47	..	25	1	..	26	25	51	..	..	..	8	16	8	..	..	..	..	36	47.0	164
Palghat ..	44,377	..	26	8	..	15	17	32	2	14	8	..	22	10	32	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	28	21.7	101
Mangalore ..	44,334	8	26	8	..	18	8	26	7	12	8	..	20	10	30	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	28	49.5	132
Yellam ..	43,527	3	36	16	..	24	17	41	..	23	8	..	31	24	55	..	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	28	27.1	104
Tirunelveli ..	40,992	..	28	3	..	15	22	37	..	14	8	..	22	10	32	..	..	..	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	27	34.5	140
Tirunelveli ..	40,609	..	25	3	..	30	18	48	..	29	3	..	32	18	50	..	..	..	8	8	1	1	..	..	..	18	25.4	100
Palani ..	39,840	8	29	8	..	36	15	51	1	16	11	..	27	13	40	..	..	..	1	15	8	..	..	..	..	4	49.8	165
Madurai ..	39,507	1	30	3	..	24	8	32	..	25	2	..	27	18	45	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	15	24.4	101
Bejjanur ..	36,698	..	29	..	..	28	11	39	..	24	2	..	26	16	42	..	..	..	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	42.8	157
Villupattam ..	35,345	..	34	1	..	25	18	43	3	18	1	..	19	10	29	..	..	..	5	5	8	..	..	..	..	8	19.6	148
Vellore ..	33,222	1	20	3	..	21	10	31	..	16	2	..	18	11	29	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	11	32.2	150
Nellore ..	33,010	1	10	1	..	8	9	17	..	19	3	..	22	11	33	..	..	..	16	12	8	..	..	..	..	34	64.3	167
Guntur ..	30,028	1	19	33	..	11	17	28	4	47	13	..	60	25	85	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	18	55.5	197
Adoni ..	30,431	..	18	24	..	15	15	30	..	19	11	..	30	11	41	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	19	23.6	146
Tirunelveli ..	29,998	8	12	..	..	8	9	17	..	22	2	..	24	10	34	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	17	27.2	150
Tellicherry ..	27,632	..	13	7	..	10	10	20	..	13	13	..	26	13	39	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	13	37.2	150
Channarayana ..	27,111	4	12	14	..	25	18	43	8	10	..	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	7	50.1	150
Trichinopoly ..	26,352	1	24	..	..	12	13	25	..	20	..	..	20	11	31	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	7	48.0	184
Channarayana ..	25,796	..	15	..	..	11	8	19	..	14	1	..	15	8	23	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	5	37.6	180
Kannur ..	25,375	1	12	12	..	8	15	23	..	10	15	..	25	11	36	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	49.2	174
Dindigul ..	23,182	7	7	1	..	8	7	15	6	11	4	..	15	6	21	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	31.0	122
Channarayana ..	18,208	8	1	8	..	9	6	15	2	6	..	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	40.6	169
Total ..	1,683,888	67	671	180	9	524	516	1,040	55	855	174	8	938	796	1,734	18	17	23	181	227	81	5	638	26.5	28.8			

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,  
1st September 1919.

M. RAJASUNDARAM, Manager and Assistant,  
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

# JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

## CIRCULAR.

With reference to G. O., Revenue Department, 1886, dated 25th May 1910, the High Court is pleased to place at the disposal of Collectors in January and March 1911 the services of the clerks of all the Civil Courts of the Presidency for the purpose of assisting in the preparation and check of the preliminary records and the final presentation is submitted with the Census of 1911. The High Court trusts that the clerks of the Civil Courts subordinate to it will render conscientiously the services required of them in this respect.

High Court of Madras,  
4th August 1910.

H. D. C. BRIDLEY,  
Registrar.

## UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS.

The service registers of R. Ramayya Chetty, late Head Clerk, and Tammil Sathya, late first peon, Registrar's office, are lying unclaimed in this office and they will be destroyed if they be not claimed by their heirs within three months from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.

Registrar's Office, Coimbatore,  
15th August 1910.

K. NATHANAJA PILLAI,  
Registrar.

## NOTIFICATION

### THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT IV OF 1869

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. C. Abhay Chetty & Sons, Gopurpet and Erennekkal, Madras, have applied for a license to publish a magazine for the purpose of publishing in Tamil on a paper of land bounded on the east by Chelvanagar, line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on the west by Old Ennore road and on the north and south by open ground belonging to private parties.

Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and to the applicants a notice of his intention to appear and object with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection.

The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 4th day of October 1910. Objections, if any, will be heard on the 12th day of October 1910.

City Police Office, Madras,  
2nd September 1910.

H. F. WILKINSON,  
Commissioner of Police.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

### IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the parties hereunder mentioned insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. R. R. Ramana, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court, and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required herewith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee—

Name of debtor.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of hearing.
108 of 1891.	24th Aug. 1910.	Thammappan Achuth Chetty, merchant agent, residing at No. 17, 3rd cross Street, Gopurpet, Madras.	24th Aug. 1910.	19th Oct. 1910.

Tendravay Office, Madras,  
2nd September 1910.

C. S. SMITH,  
Asst. Deputy Registrar.

## INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

### No. 3 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, ANCHAMAMMURU.

Thammappan Achuth Chetty, son of Appanna Pillai, residing at Tendravay.

Thammappan Achuth Chetty, son of Appanna Pillai, residing at Tendravay.

M. Venkataswami Achari and two others.

.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted in this September 1910 for hearing.

District Murug's Court, Anchamammur,  
21st August 1910.

M. SUNDARA AYYAR,  
District Murug.

## No. 7 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CHIDAMBARAM.

Sundara Theandara Desikachari .. .. . Petitioner.  
Kadama Desikachari and others .. .. . Counter-petitioner.

*Notice under section 15 (2) of Act III of 1907.*

Notice is hereby given that Sundara Theandara Desikachari, son of Nataraja Theandara Desikachari, residing at Chitto, Chidambaram, has-appears as a petitioner that he should be declared as insolvent in this Court and it is posted on 14th October 1910. Creditors may file their objections, if any, either personally or through their pleaders at 10 a.m. that day.

District Magistrate's Court, Chidambaram,  
30th August 1910.

A. KRISHNIAH AYYANAR,  
District Magistrate.

## No. 8 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CHIDAMBARAM.

Theandara Pillay .. .. . Petitioner.  
Venkateswara Saidu and eight others .. .. . Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted on 1st October 1910 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Chidambaram,  
1st September 1910.

P. HANAYANA CHARIYAN,  
District Magistrate.

## No. 11 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CHIDAMBARAM.

Sankaralingam Pillai .. .. . Petitioner.  
Kengappa Chetti and five others .. .. . Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted on 1st October 1910 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Chidambaram,  
2nd September 1910.

P. HANAYANA CHARIYAN,  
District Magistrate.

## No. 8 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUDIPATI.

*In the matter of Pundarikaya Sripadachari—Insolvent.*

Take notice that, pursuant to a petition, dated 2nd February 1910, Insolvency Petition No. 8 of 1910, on the file of the District Court, Gudipati, presented by Pundarikaya Sripadachari, son of V. Venkateswara, merchant, aged about 35 years, of Comandla, Gudipati district, it is ordered on 27th July 1910 that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged an insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of August 1910.

C. V. KUMARASWAMI RAO,  
District Judge.

## No. 10 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUDIPATI.

Gajjappa Govinda Rao of Tadipatri .. .. . Petitioner.

Take notice that the above-named petitioner has filed a petition for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on the 14th day of September 1910.

District Magistrate's Court, Gudipati,  
22nd August 1910.

K. SAMBASIVA RAO,  
District Magistrate.

## No. 1 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, NEGUPATAM.

Periyasami Aiyar, son of Yanga Aiyar, residing in Neelapattinam  
Anupathi, South Madurai, Negupatam .. .. . Petitioner.  
S. P. R. S. Subramanyam Chettiar and fifteen others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th September 1910.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Negupatam,  
24th August 1910.

V. K. DESIKACHARIAN,  
Subordinate Judge.

No. 3 of 1910 (No. 53 of ORDINARY RESERVE'S COURT) IN THE FILE OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADRAS.

In the matter of *N. D. Shanmugas Pillai*.

*N. D. Shanmugas Pillai* .. .. . Petitioner.  
*Pratheepan Pillai* .. .. . Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 19 of Act III of 1907, that *Shanmugas Pillai*, son of *N. Chandra Pillai*, residing at West Main Street, Madras Town, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 21st August 1910.

Ordinary Reserve's Court, Madras,  
 2nd September 1919.

T. S. RAMASWAMY AIVANAR,  
*Official Receiver.*

No. 39 of 1910 (No. 54 of 1910, ORDINARY RESERVE'S COURT) IN THE FILE OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADRAS.

In the matter of *Indrapa Pillai*.

*Indrapa Pillai* .. .. . Petitioner.  
*Kadur Sa. Ravathar and Sundaram Pillai* .. .. . Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 19 of Act III of 1907, that *Indrapa Pillai*, son of *Arumudham Pillai*, residing at Natar, Palai taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 21st August 1910.

Ordinary Reserve's Court, Madras,  
 2nd August 1919.

T. S. RAMASWAMY AIVANAR,  
*Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1910 (CONSISTENT WITH O.S. No. 378 of 1909 IN THE FILE OF THE COURT) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADRAS.

*Kannara Subbiah*, son of *Pothubara*, residing in Ondipet, taluk,  
*Prakhar* .. .. . Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the day fixed for hearing the application is 25th September 1910.

District Murug's Court, Pudukottai,  
 24th August 1910.

G. SUBBIAH SASTRI,  
*District Murug.*

No. 1 of 1909 (O.P. No. 85 of 1910) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADRAS.

*Devendra Shetty* .. .. . Petitioner.  
*Saridasa alias Siddhama* .. .. . Respondent.

It is hereby notified, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that *Devendra Shetty*, son of *Yasoda Vengatesha Shetty*, residing in Pannamangalam, Koda Pet, Northam District, was declared an insolvent on 2nd September 1909.

District Murug's Court, Pudukottai,  
 2nd August 1910.

S. VENKATA RAU,  
*As. District Murug.*

No. 2 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, TIRUCHIRAPPALLUR.

*Narasim Avari* .. .. . Petitioner.  
 (1) *Subramanyam Sureswaram of Marudanayagapuram, Tiruchirappalli taluk*, (2) *Pada Pada Yasa Palayuthi Chettiar of Tiruchirappalli*, (3) *Venappa Chettiar of Tiruchirappalli*, (4) *Subbiah Trean of Regal Medayam, Tiruchirappalli taluk*, (5) *Kanna Palayuthi of Pura Sengulath, Tiruchirappalli taluk*, (6) *Arumugam Arumugam of Yala, Namad, Tiruchirappalli taluk* and (7) *Arumugam of Pura Sengulath, Tiruchirappalli taluk* .. .. . Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that *Narasim Avari*, son of *Marudan Avari*, residing in Pura Sengulath, Tiruchirappalli taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 1st October 1910 for hearing.

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruchonopoly,  
26th August 1910.

G. J. GUERARD,  
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Tiruchonopoly.

S. A. Ramalingam Chettai, son of Alpan Chettai, residing at Poomalure,  
Tiruchonopoly taluk .. .. . Petitioner.  
Mutual S. Ramasamy Chettai and twenty-seven others .. .. . Debitors.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 25th day of October 1910 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Court, Tiruchonopoly,  
25th August 1910.

C. D. SPENCER,  
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Sathyaiah Panayyan .. .. . Petitioner.  
Ramasamy Panayyan and five others .. .. . Debitors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (1) of Act III of 1907, that Sathyaiah Panayyan, son of Sathyaiah Panayyan, residing at Pudukkottai, attached to Srivasthikulam, Tuticorin division, has presented a petition praying to declare him an insolvent and the petition is posted for hearing on the 15th September 1910. The creditors who wish to object may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin,  
2nd September 1910.

B. GURURAJAN BAO,  
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Ramasami Panayyan .. .. . Petitioner.  
Ramasamy Panayyan .. .. . Debitors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (1) of Act III of 1907, that Ramasami Panayyan, son of Sathyaiah Panayyan, residing at Pudukkottai, attached to Srivasthikulam, Tuticorin division, has presented a petition praying to declare him insolvent and the petition is posted for hearing on the 10th September 1910. The creditors who wish to object may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin,  
2nd September 1910.

B. GURURAJAN BAO,  
District Munsif.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TIRUCHINOPOLY.

*In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1902 and of the Srinivasan Lakshmi Film Kalyana Pathi, Limited.*

O.P. No. 119 of 1910.

The District Judge of Tiruchonopoly has, by an order, dated 25th day of March 1910, appointed M. R. B. C. Ramaswaminathan as Liquidator assigned, First grade Pleader, to be additional Official Liquidator of the abovesaid Company.

Dated the 26th day of August 1910.

C. G. SPENCER,  
District Judge.

*In the matter of Indian Companies Act VI of 1902 and of the Srinivasan Lakshmi Film Kalyana Pathi, Limited.*

O.P. No. 125 of 1910.

The District Judge of Tiruchonopoly has, by an order dated the 9th day of July 1910, appointed M. R. B. C. Ramaswaminathan as Liquidator assigned, First grade Pleader, to be Official Liquidator of the abovesaid Company.

Dated the 26th day of August 1910.

C. G. SPENCER,  
District Judge.

# FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

## STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1909.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Capital paid-up .. .. .	80,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund .. .. .	46,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at .. .. .			
Savings .. .. .	18,37,343	4	12
Fixed .. .. .	43,19,100	0	1
Total .. .. .	61,56,443	4	13
Other Deposits at .. .. .	8,30,18,108	0	0
Fixed .. .. .	108,108	10	1
Savings .. .. .	31,81,261	14	1
Total .. .. .	139,29,369	24	2
Government Securities .. .. .			
Other Government Securities .. .. .			
Total .. .. .	3,30,30,450	0	4
Advances to .. .. .			
To .. .. .	5,16,20,153	10	1
To .. .. .	10,11,800	1	1
To .. .. .	17,60,412	10	1
To .. .. .	29,236	0	0
To .. .. .	4,24,122	12	0
To .. .. .	10,000	0	0
To .. .. .	2,20,010	1	0
Total .. .. .	4,16,55,723	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches .. .. .			
Total .. .. .	3,39,47,196	0	16
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,17,86,838</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>

\* Includes 14,000 scribbles on Rs. 5,25,115-5-5.

(By order of the Directors)

J. SUTHERLAND,

Ap. Chief Accountant.

J. W. BLACK,

Ap. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—4 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—7-2-6.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 30th September 1909.

# PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

## UNCLAIMED SUM

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 4 (four only) due to one Christman Pillai for work done in Poyyur Project is outstanding in the Deposits schedule of the accounts since May 1907. If the amount is not claimed within one month from the date of this notice, it will be credited to Government.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madras Division,  
Camp Poyyurkottam, 27th August 1909.

J. M. PARKIN,  
Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

## ABANDONED BOAT.

Cargo Boat No. 115 of 18 tons is now lying abandoned at the Madras Basin on the Buckingham Canal. The owner is desired to remove the boat, paying up all dues to Government within three days from the date of publication of this notice; in default, the boat will be sold by public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act 11 of 1894.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division,  
2nd September 1910

M. LOOM,  
Executive Engineer.

# REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under section 62 of the Madras Court of Wards Act 1 of 1902, that M. R. Karasimbu Kottarasa Mudaliar (or Karasimbu Kottarasa Mudaliar) styled Karasimbu Kottarasa Mudaliar, proprietor of the Karasimbu Kottarasa estate in the Madurai District, having attained majority on the 15th August 1909, the Court of Wards has released his person and property from its custody and control with effect from that date.

Board of Revenue (Court of Wards),  
Chingleput, 1st September 1910.

A. S. LOFTUS-WOTTEHAM,  
Secretary.

In exercise of the power delegated under section 4 (3) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1937, the Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint H.R.V. Rangaswami Choudhary and K.R. Mahalingam Subramanian, Head Surveyors of No. 1 Revenue Survey Party, Coimbatore, as Survey Officers under the Act.

Board of Nav. (C.B., Sec., L. Edm. and Agri.),  
Chestnut, 20th August 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANU,  
Director

## HAZINE NOTIFICATIONS

Let of Baggage in the Mexican Railroad with their Destination, etc., on the 3rd September 1910, as reported by Commissioners at Agents at this office.

Folger's name.	Dis- cuss.	Comments.	Thumbnail.	When to sell.	Agents.
E. S. Hake " "	1902	O. J. Hils	Barney and Carl and Graham.	1901 Explosive.	Harro W. Lee & Co.
H. M. S. Hake " "	" 1902	"	"	"	"

Report of Thomas arrived at and departed from the Port of Manila from the 27th August  
to the 3rd September 1910.

## ABSTRACT

[illegible]

## EXPANDED.

[illegible]

Tart. Office, Medicine,  
2nd Sept. 1900.

H. A. EVANS,  
for *Ag. Deputy Comptroller of the Port.*



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 31 of 1918.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,  
6th September 1918.

T. A. L. DE HERRY, Commander, R.N.,  
Presiding Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHENAI, SOUTH COAST—GALLE HARBOR, MALE COAST.

Notice is hereby given that the buoy marking the Souter Rocks, which drifted out of position on July 22 last, has since been placed in its proper position.

Master Attendant's Office, Galle,  
August 15, 1918.

H. C. STONEWELL,  
Master Attendant.

No. 32 of 1918.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,  
6th September 1918.

T. A. L. DE HERRY, Commander, R.N.,  
Presiding Port Officer.

Order of the Deputy Commissioner of the Port of Rangoon, No. 108,  
dated 15th August 1918.

KING'S HARBOR, BURMA.

In consequence of the Tide Gauge at King's Bank having been washed away, the above Semaphore will not exhibit tidal signals until further notice.

C. GARDNER, Commander, R.N.,  
for Principal Port Officer, Rangoon.

LIST OF VESSELS which passed through the PANAMA CANAL during the month of August 1918.

No. of vessels.	Flag.	Tonn.	No. of vessels.	Flag.	Tonn.
10	Swedish	1,104	10	British	1,104
11	Swedish	1,104	11	British	1,104
12	Swedish	1,104	12	British	1,104
13	Swedish	1,104	13	British	1,104
14	Swedish	1,104	14	British	1,104
15	Swedish	1,104	15	British	1,104
16	Swedish	1,104	16	British	1,104
17	Swedish	1,104	17	British	1,104
18	Swedish	1,104	18	British	1,104
19	Swedish	1,104	19	British	1,104
20	Swedish	1,104	20	British	1,104
21	Swedish	1,104	21	British	1,104
22	Swedish	1,104	22	British	1,104
23	Swedish	1,104	23	British	1,104
24	Swedish	1,104	24	British	1,104
25	Swedish	1,104	25	British	1,104
26	Swedish	1,104	26	British	1,104
27	Swedish	1,104	27	British	1,104
28	Swedish	1,104	28	British	1,104
29	Swedish	1,104	29	British	1,104
30	Swedish	1,104	30	British	1,104
31	Swedish	1,104	31	British	1,104
32	Swedish	1,104	32	British	1,104
33	Swedish	1,104	33	British	1,104
34	Swedish	1,104	34	British	1,104
35	Swedish	1,104	35	British	1,104
36	Swedish	1,104	36	British	1,104
37	Swedish	1,104	37	British	1,104
38	Swedish	1,104	38	British	1,104
39	Swedish	1,104	39	British	1,104
40	Swedish	1,104	40	British	1,104
41	Swedish	1,104	41	British	1,104
42	Swedish	1,104	42	British	1,104
43	Swedish	1,104	43	British	1,104
44	Swedish	1,104	44	British	1,104
45	Swedish	1,104	45	British	1,104
46	Swedish	1,104	46	British	1,104
47	Swedish	1,104	47	British	1,104
48	Swedish	1,104	48	British	1,104
49	Swedish	1,104	49	British	1,104
50	Swedish	1,104	50	British	1,104
51	Swedish	1,104	51	British	1,104
52	Swedish	1,104	52	British	1,104
53	Swedish	1,104	53	British	1,104
54	Swedish	1,104	54	British	1,104
55	Swedish	1,104	55	British	1,104
56	Swedish	1,104	56	British	1,104
57	Swedish	1,104	57	British	1,104
58	Swedish	1,104	58	British	1,104
59	Swedish	1,104	59	British	1,104
60	Swedish	1,104	60	British	1,104
61	Swedish	1,104	61	British	1,104
62	Swedish	1,104	62	British	1,104
63	Swedish	1,104	63	British	1,104
64	Swedish	1,104	64	British	1,104
65	Swedish	1,104	65	British	1,104
66	Swedish	1,104	66	British	1,104
67	Swedish	1,104	67	British	1,104
68	Swedish	1,104	68	British	1,104
69	Swedish	1,104	69	British	1,104
70	Swedish	1,104	70	British	1,104
71	Swedish	1,104	71	British	1,104
72	Swedish	1,104	72	British	1,104
73	Swedish	1,104	73	British	1,104
74	Swedish	1,104	74	British	1,104
75	Swedish	1,104	75	British	1,104
76	Swedish	1,104	76	British	1,104
77	Swedish	1,104	77	British	1,104
78	Swedish	1,104	78	British	1,104
79	Swedish	1,104	79	British	1,104
80	Swedish	1,104	80	British	1,104
81	Swedish	1,104	81	British	1,104
82	Swedish	1,104	82	British	1,104
83	Swedish	1,104	83	British	1,104
84	Swedish	1,104	84	British	1,104
85	Swedish	1,104	85	British	1,104
86	Swedish	1,104	86	British	1,104
87	Swedish	1,104	87	British	1,104
88	Swedish	1,104	88	British	1,104
89	Swedish	1,104	89	British	1,104
90	Swedish	1,104	90	British	1,104
91	Swedish	1,104	91	British	1,104
92	Swedish	1,104	92	British	1,104
93	Swedish	1,104	93	British	1,104
94	Swedish	1,104	94	British	1,104
95	Swedish	1,104	95	British	1,104
96	Swedish	1,104	96	British	1,104
97	Swedish	1,104	97	British	1,104
98	Swedish	1,104	98	British	1,104
99	Swedish	1,104	99	British	1,104
100	Swedish	1,104	100	British	1,104

Presiding Port Officer,  
25th Aug. 1918.

A. E. GARDNER,  
Port Officer.

(True copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras,  
5th Sept. 1918.

T. A. L. DE HERRY, Commander, R.N.,  
Presiding Port Officer.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

REBATE OF COUNTER.

A REBATE of the stamp in Hyderabad, B. Block, Hyderabad and Yellam Block A will be held by the Range Officer, Bapat, at Bapat on the 10th October next, under the terms and conditions already published in the extraordinary issue of the Forest Sheet of the District Gazette of the 26th February 1918.

Intending bidders must make a deposit of Rs. 100 into any Government Treasury and appear at Bapat with the cheques for bidding at the sale. They must also be in possession of delivery certificates.

Collector's Office, Forest Branch, Bapat,  
25th August 1918.

T. M. KALLASWAMY NAYUDU,  
District Forest Officer.

II-4

## TENDERS FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS AT SRINARIKOTA.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the produce listed below in stock at Srinarikota:—

Timbered (sawed) " " " " " " 320 crotch.

*N.B.*—The quantity is only approximate. The successful tenderer will be bound to take the total quantity available unless it happens to exceed, or fall short of, the estimated quantity.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned in full except the produce whose tender is accepted. All Madras tenders must credit their deposits into the Bank of Madras and enclosed receipts into the nearest Government treasury and must enclose the Bank or Treasury receipt as the case may be with their tenders.

2. The produce will be delivered at Srinarikota, the weight at the depot being final.

3. The successful tenderer must pay the whole of the purchase money into the Madras Bank, or into any Government treasury within a week and take delivery of the produce within a fortnight from the date of the receipt of the order accepting the tender failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the produce re-sold at his risk. For produce paid for but not removed within the aforesaid time, Storage will be charged at the discretion of the District Forest-officer.

4. Tenders must be superseded. "Tender for minor forest produce in stock at Srinarikota" and should be submitted in the District Forest-office so as to reach him not later than the 10th October 1910. Tenders received without deposits or those received after the above said date will not be considered.

5. The District Forest-officer reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

7. Tenders will be opened by the District Forest-officer at his office at 3 p.m. on the above date.

T. M. WALLASWAMY NATUDU.

*District Forest Officer.*

2nd September 1910.

## SALE OF GARJA.

It is hereby notified for the information of the garja, depot and shopkeepers and the stockholders at Srinarikota that the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abbevi and Customs Department, Arcot-Salt Division, will sell by public auction, at his office, at Vellore, on the 10th October 1910, at 12 noon, a quantity of 15 casks 55 cwt of garja contained in 35 bags, as per detailed list herewith appended. The stuff is all expressed garja, and is on sale only for consumption in the districts of Vellore, Madurai, Chingleput and South Arcot. The intending bidders are at liberty to see a sample thereof at Srinarikota stockhouse on any working day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The whole quantity will be sold in one lot and the sale will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) A deposit of Rs. 50 must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the Assistant Commissioner on the day of sale. The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the sale.

(2) Upper price will be fixed at the discretion of the Assistant Commissioner.

(3) No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

(4) The garja will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

(5) In case of disputes the selling officer's decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected the next highest shall be taken or the garja would be his discretion.

(6) The purchaser of garja shall pay the net price due on the total net weight of the garja into the Vellore salt treasury and produce the treasury receipt to the Assistant Commissioner's office within 10 days of the date of acceptance of his bid, failing which his deposit will be forfeited and the garja will be resold at his risk.

(7) The purchaser of the garja shall remove his purchase from the garja stockhouse, Srinarikota, before the end of March 1911 on production of treasury receipt for the payment of the amount due to Government in a Government treasury in accordance with the rules on the subject.

(8) The purchaser will obtain repayments of his deposit according to rules immediately on complete removal of the garja from the stockhouse.

Bag number.	Gross weight			Net weight of contents			Bag number.	Gross weight			Net weight of contents		
	NO.	STDS.	TOTAL.	NO.	STDS.	TOTAL.		NO.	STDS.	TOTAL.	NO.	STDS.	TOTAL.
1	0	36	36	0	34	34	31	0	35	35	0	33	33
2	0	55	55	0	53	53	32	0	21	21	0	20	20
3	0	38	38	0	36	36	33	0	22	22	0	21	21
4	0	31	31	0	30	30	34	0	24	24	0	23	23
5	0	33	33	0	32	32	35	0	30	30	0	28	28
6	0	36	36	0	35	35	36	0	29	29	0	27	27
7	0	38	38	0	37	37	37	0	31	31	0	30	30
8	0	70	70	0	67	67	38	0	32	32	0	31	31
9	0	20	20	0	19	19	39	0	33	33	0	32	32
10	0	37	37	0	36	36	40	0	34	34	0	33	33
11	0	36	36	0	35	35	41	0	35	35	0	34	34
12	0	31	31	0	30	30	42	0	36	36	0	35	35
13	0	31	31	0	30	30	43	0	37	37	0	36	36
14	0	33	33	0	32	32	44	0	38	38	0	37	37
15	0	31	31	0	30	30	45	0	39	39	0	38	38
16	0	33	33	0	32	32	46	0	40	40	0	39	39
17	0	35	35	0	34	34	47	0	41	41	0	40	40
18	0	37	37	0	36	36	48	0	42	42	0	41	41
19	0	39	39	0	38	38	49	0	43	43	0	42	42
20	0	41	41	0	40	40	50	0	44	44	0	43	43
Total											35	34	34

Office of Asst. Comm. of Salt, Abbevi and Cust. Dept.,  
Arcot Salt Division, Vellore, 26th August 1910.

T. R. BARTER,

*Assistant Commissioner.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 3 A.M. on Thursday the 18th September 1910 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Parkmore Road, Egmore, for the supply of the following articles:—

*Preparations articles.*—(1st.) Country Medicines and Hospital Medicines—consist of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bill or soon after receipt as possible.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedule appended, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital. The supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be accompanied "Tender for articles of diet, etc., for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras." Each tender must contain not only the rates but also the total value of each item of supply entered as a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of earnest-money in Bank receipts equal to 5 per cent on the total value of his tender and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, and will only tender be returned after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No cash will be returned. The deposit money of successful tenders will be returned as soon as they have made their supplies and to the unsuccessful tenders on application at the hospital.

6. No tenderer shall be allowed to withdraw his tender, and he should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money forfeited to Government in case of my failure to supply the article tendered."

7. No advance of cash will be made to the tenderers.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialed by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

FORM SPECIFY.

Not-perishable articles of Diet.

Articles.	Quantity more or less	Period of delivery	Remarks
Arrowroot (St. Vincent) .. .. .	1 lb.	10	To be supplied as requested.
Bacon, 1st cut, fresh .. .. .	100	10	To be supplied as requested.
Bacon's Head .. .. .	50	10	To be supplied as requested.
Bacon, English (pork) .. .. .	50	10	To be supplied as requested.
Butter, 1st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Cornmeal .. .. .	100	10	To be supplied as requested.
Coffee powder, 1st cut .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Custard .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Custard, 1st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Custard, 2nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Custard .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 1st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 2nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 3rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 4th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 5th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 6th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 7th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 8th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 9th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 10th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 11th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 12th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 13th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 14th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 15th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 16th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 17th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 18th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 19th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 20th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 21st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 22nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 23rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 24th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 25th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 26th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 27th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 28th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 29th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 30th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 31st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 32nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 33rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 34th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 35th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 36th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 37th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 38th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 39th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 40th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 41st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 42nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 43rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 44th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 45th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 46th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 47th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 48th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 49th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 50th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 51st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 52nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 53rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 54th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 55th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 56th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 57th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 58th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 59th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 60th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 61st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 62nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 63rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 64th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 65th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 66th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 67th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 68th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 69th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 70th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 71st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 72nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 73rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 74th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 75th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 76th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 77th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 78th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 79th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 80th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 81st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 82nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 83rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 84th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 85th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 86th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 87th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 88th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 89th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 90th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 91st cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 92nd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 93rd cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 94th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 95th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 96th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 97th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 98th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 99th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.
Guinea, 100th cut, well cleaned .. .. .	10	10	To be supplied as requested.



3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government *Provisionary notes* or Bank receipts not opposite to each group, and in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, and any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. It shall be returned. The deposit will be returned to successful tenders immediately.

4. The successful tenderer shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after completion of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

5. The successful tenderer, after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

6. Samples of the different articles must be supplied by each tenderer. The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the Office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

7. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

9. To show satisfactory rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

10. Every objection to the tender must invariably be notified by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

11. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders in the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money deposited in Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

#### SCHEDULE

##### Non-perishable Articles

Description of articles	Quantity required	Earnest-money	Description of articles	Quantity required	Earnest-money
<b>Group No. 1.</b>		50	<b>Group No. 4—cont.</b>		50
Assorted fine tea .. ..	500	25	Bandages, good and strong, 18" without ends .. ..	1,500	50
Coffee powder, 1st sort, 1 lb. tins .. ..	25		Bandages .. ..	50	
Tea, 1st sort .. ..	25		Bandages .. ..	50	
<b>Group No. 2.</b>		50	<b>Group No. 5</b>		50
Assorted .. ..	50	25	Band, 1st sort, good and strong 18" .. ..	15,000	50
Black pepper, broken .. ..	50		Band, 2nd sort, good and strong .. ..	7,500	
Chillies, 1st sort .. ..	500				
Coriander seeds .. ..	500	50	<b>Group No. 6</b>		50
Onion seeds .. ..	50		Chalk .. ..	50	50
Shall .. ..	5,000		Clay .. ..	50	
Iron plates .. ..	50	25	Clay .. ..	50	
Shall .. ..	50		Clay .. ..	50	
Shall .. ..	50		Clay .. ..	50	
Shall .. ..	50	25	Clay .. ..	50	50
Shall .. ..	50		Clay .. ..	50	
Shall .. ..	50		Clay .. ..	50	
Shall .. ..	50	25	Clay .. ..	50	50
Shall .. ..	50		Clay .. ..	50	
Shall .. ..	50		Clay .. ..	50	

Madras, 26th August 1912.

R. M. S. LOOF, Major, I.M.S.,  
Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

#### RECOVERY OF WHARF.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the tender and receive the articles salvaged within the year of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 3, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One hundred and fifty-five C.T. slugs (shaped) .. ..	30	27th August 1912	White Sea
Forty-three 1st sort .. ..	31	27th	White Sea
One second sort .. ..	32	27th	White Sea
Three second sort .. ..	33	27th	White Sea
Twenty-seven C.T. slugs (shaped) .. ..	34	27th	White Sea
Seven first sort .. ..	35	27th	White Sea
Two 1st sort .. ..	36	27th	White Sea



## List of Books, etc., published during the Current Quarter.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.]

[The contents within parentheses are for pricing and postage.]

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GOWT, ON BEHALF OF THE WORKING OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE UP TO JANUARY 1909. With Appendices. Fockroy folio, bound. Rs. 1-8. (8 m.)

LIST OF CIVIL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st July and 1st August 1909. Royal 8vo. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

FRANCHISE REGULATIONS IN FORCE WITHIN THE PRESIDENCY TERRITORY, corrected up to 30th March 1909. English. Fockroy List of Contents. 4s. 1-6. (6 p.)

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL PRINCIPALITY STATES EXISTING IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF SERAPATI. Published 1909. Corrected 22p No. 18, dated 18th January 1910. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

MADRAS JAIL MANUAL. Published 1909. Thirty-fourth List of Corrections. 4s. 1-8. (8 p.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 25th June 1910. Royal 8vo, paper cover. 4s. 8. (1 s.)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1909. Fockroy folio, bound. Rs. 1-4-0. (4 s. 6 p.)

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL FUND CODE. Second edition. Eleventh List of Corrections. 4s. 1. (8 p.)

MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. THIRD EDITION. ACCOUNTS AND CORRECTIONS Nos. 35 AND 36. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MANUAL. SECOND EDITION. List of Corrections No. 18. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

MANUAL OF UNION ACCOUNTS WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF UNION AND YEARLY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS BY LOCAL ASSESSOR CLERKS. English. Published 1907. Fifth List of Corrections. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

OFFICIAL FUND CODE. SECOND EDITION. TENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

NAMES OF SINGHAPURA, PALANICHANDI AND OTHER HOLDERS OF PRINCIPALITY AND TEMPLELAND SETTLED ESTATES AND MADHURAI-KANDUR (MADRAS) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, revised up to 1st October 1908. Published 1909. Second List of Corrections. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

SEVENTH EDITION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE. 1909 EDITION. List of Corrections. Royal 8vo, paper cover. NINTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS. Vol. I. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.); to Vol. II. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.) Twenty-first List to Vol. I. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.); to Vol. II. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

## BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE-FOREST).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND COME. Corrected up to 1st July 1910. Imperial 8vo paper cover. 4s. 1. (8 p.)

## BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

MANUAL OF THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT, compiled by 1907 under orders of Government of the late DONALD FRASER J. LAKSHMINARAYAN RAU. Published 1910. Royal 8vo, bound. Rs. 1-5-0. (5 s.)

## BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

LIST OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SEPARATE REVENUE OFFICE AS IT STOOD ON 1st JUNE 1910. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 5. (1 s.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF SETTLEMENTS OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT, ANNAM, ETC., SEPARATE REVENUE DISTRICTS, corrected up to 1st July 1910. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 1-10-0. (1 s. 10 p.)

## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

FOURTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD, THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS AND THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY ENGINEERS FOR 1909. Fockroy folio, bound. 4s. 10. (10 s.)

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS SELECTED FOR USE IN SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. Fockroy folio, printed. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

SEVENTH SCHOOLS-GRANTS COMMISSIONERS. ORDERED BY GOVT. Fockroy 8vo. 2. (8 p.)

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st June 1910. Royal 8vo, paper cover. 4s. 4. (4 p.)

TABLE SHOWING STAGES OF LEGISLATION IN THE PORT ST. GEORGE DISTRICT 1909. 4s. 2-2. (2 s.)









## VACANCIES.

WARREN B.A.'s and F.A.'s for appointments in the District Collectorate and in the office subordinates thereof. Applications from non-Brahmins will be preferred.

District Collector's Office, Coimbatore,  
20th August 1916.

K. B. ELWIN,  
Collector.

Applications are invited for the post of a Minor Engineering Sub-Officer permanently vacant in this district. The post carries a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. Applicants should have passed the examination provided for the Lower Subordinate class of the Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Regional Collector's Office,  
17th August 1916.

J. M. TURING,  
As. Collector.

Applications are invited from Bachelors and F.A.'s and Graduates for the post of Clerks at Rs. 15 and above in the Districts division comprising of Tiruvallur and Tirumangalochalam. Vacancies are at present existing and will become permanent on expiry of time.

Districts Division Office,  
20th August 1916.

A. VEDARAJA AYYAR,  
Deputy Collector.

WARREN immediately three qualified candidates for Acting and Temporary Divisional Clerks, one at Rs. 30 and one at Rs. 35 per mensem in the District. Applicants should forward copies of their testimonials.

Office of the Deputy Engr., I Circle, Tiruvallur,  
Camp 11th Circle, 20th August 1916.

A. C. LAKSHMINARAYAN,  
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

WANTED two passed Forest Rangers of the Dacca, Dacca College for employment as Rangers in Cooch Behar. One of the vacancies is permanent on Rs. 100 and the other temporary for a year on pay of Rs. 80 per mensem. Applications should be addressed to the Commissioner of Forests, Cooch Behar, with original or reliably attested testimonials and should reach the Commissioner of Forests before the 20th of September 1916. One having experience in the preparation of working plans will be preferred for the vacancy on Rs. 100.

Office of the Commissioner of Forests, Tezpur,  
22nd August 1916.

K. H. JOHNSTONE,  
Commissioner of Forests, Cooch Behar.

Applications are invited for the post of State Engineer, Pudukkottai State, vacant immediately. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 550 with travelling allowances according to State rules. A personal allowance not exceeding Rs. 100 will be added for specially qualified Engineers. Applicants must possess qualifications provided for Executive Engineers, Public Works Department.

District Office, Pudukkottai,  
21st August 1916.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,  
for District.

WARREN Mahatras, Chettiar or Chettians for the post of Depot-keepers and Supervisors for Telukangudi and Tervur districts. Applications are invited by registered post up to 10th September 1916, but none will be considered without the deposit mentioned in paragraph 2 below.

(a) For the post of Depot-keepers on commission, varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 or Assistant Depot-keepers on Rs. 12.

(b) For the post of Supervisors on Rs. 50 x 8 with the chance of rising to Rs. 50 x 8 and being made Forester if they do well.

All petitions should be mailed in the cover with the words underlined above.

2. Applicants should be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 for Depot-keepers or Assistant Depot-keepers and with a deposit of Rs. 500 for Supervisors.

3. The deposit should not be sent in money or in notes, but in the shape of a receipt from any Government Treasury showing that the amount has been retained into the Treasury as earnest money deposit, which will be returned ordered for payment to successful candidates. But in the case of selected candidates, it will be returned into the Savings Bank as security for faithful service.





I intend moving the High Court on or after the 6th October 1910 with a view to my enrolment as a *Vakil* thereof.

Chingleput, 24th August 1910.

N. VISWANATHA AITTE,  
*First-grade Pleader.*

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 6th October 1910 with a view to my enrolment as a *Vakil* thereof.

Chingleput, 25th August 1910.

P. CHINNASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*First-grade Pleader.*

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 6th day of October 1910 with a view to my enrolment as a *Vakil* thereof.

Chingleput, 26th August 1910.

A. K. SETHIVARA CHARIAR, B.A., LL.B.,  
*First-grade Pleader.*

On or after 24th September 1910, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a *Vakil* thereof.  
Vengalpet, 2nd September 1910.

PHARALA LAKSHMI NARASIMHAM.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

---

No. 90.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910. (Price, 2 annas.)

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TABLE OF RAINFALL  
RECORDED AT  
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY  
FOR THE MONTH OF  
**JULY 1910.**

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras.

Country and land area (km <sup>2</sup> )		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Africa	Algeria	2,381,476	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Angola	1,246,700	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Botswana	302,910	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Burkina Faso	274,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Burundi	27,834	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Cote d'Ivoire	322,462	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Egypt	1,001,450	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Ethiopia	1,104,308	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Ghana	238,533	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Guinea	245,702	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Guinea-Bissau	36,125	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Kenya	224,961	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Liberia	111,369	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Mali	1,240,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Morocco	446,560	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Asia	Afghanistan	652,216	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Armenia	29,743	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Azerbaijan	86,600	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Bangladesh	147,570	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Bhutan	38,394	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Brunei	5,765	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Cambodia	181,035	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	China	9,596,961	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	India	3,287,263	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Indonesia	1,919,440	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Japan	377,915	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Korea	100,339	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Laos	236,800	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Malaysia	330,845	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Myanmar	676,577	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000



## Presidency for the month of July 1918. 22

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Mairas

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	12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Prevalence for the month of July 1920—cont.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

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## Presidency for the month of July 1910—cont.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	54
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

State		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Alabama		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Alaska		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Arizona		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Arkansas		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
California		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Colorado		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Connecticut		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Delaware		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Florida		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Georgia		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Hawaii		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Idaho		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Illinois		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Indiana		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Iowa		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Kansas		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Kentucky		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55																																													

Presidency for the month of July 1913-1914.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	122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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Region		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Precedency for the month of July 1910—cont.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

No.	Sex	Age	Morphological features										Stature	Weight	Chest	Arm	Forearm	Hand	Foot	Finger	Nail	Ear	Eye	Nose	Mouth	Throat	Larynx	Trachea	Bronchi	Lungs	Heart	Liver	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestine	Stomach	Bladder	Uterus	Vagina	Rectum	Anus	Skin	Hair	Teeth	Tongue	Salivary	Thyroid	Parathyroid	Adrenal	Pituitary	Hypophysis	Thymus	Spleen	Pancreas	Intestin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Pendency for the month of July 1910—cont.

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Presidency for the month of July 1909—over

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## SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

57

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 36.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1912.

[Price, 4 pice]

## MADRAS PORT TRUST.

### MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 11 of 1910-1912, held on the 19th August 1912

#### PRESENT:

Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, *Chairman, Acting Chairman.*

Mr. H. A. Thomas, J.C.S.	The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Akbar Kaid
Commander T. A. L. de Bary, R.N.M.	Subin Sahib Bahadur
Mr. B. T. Kington	M. R. N. Nyan Bahadur M. Vaidhyanathan
Mr. J. A. Brown	Nagala Gera
The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Fraser	M. R. N. Nyan Bahadur G. Narayanasami Chari
Mr. A. H. Dwyer	Gera.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Orr	

108. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 16th August 1912.

109. Read note by the Acting Chief Engineer, No. 1085, dated 6th August 1912, requesting that the motion of the Board be obtained in the grant of Possession licence and lease-fee for the period 15th April to 7th July 1912 to Mr. S. Seshan, Assistant and Manager of the Chief Engineer's office.

Resolved that the allowance be sanctioned.

110. Read letter from Messrs. Perry & Co., dated 15th August 1912, regarding arrangement of road signs for purpose of keeping harbour clear.

Resolved to adhere to the present method of maintaining road signs for the purpose of keeping harbour clear.

111. Read letter, dated 9th August 1912, from Messrs. Volkart Brothers regarding to extend, for a further period of two months, the lease for the two lower pier sheds at the rate of Rs. 2 per 100 square feet per month.

Resolved that the schedule of rates now in force be adhered to.

112. Read and approved draft letter by the Acting Chairman to the Chief Secretary of Government, Madras Dept., submitting for sanction an application from Commander Forewell, R.N.M., the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, for thirty days' privilege leave from the 29th August or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of.

113. Read note by the Acting Chief Engineer regarding the motion of the Board (as passed out by the Engineer, Public Works Department) for Rs. 10, the cost of an artificial foot supplied for Captain Chetty who met with an accident while the dredger "Triton" was being overhauled.

Resolved that the Chief Engineer's request be sanctioned.

114. Read letter No. 297, dated 16th July 1912, from the President, Corporation of Madras, asking for a monthly allowance with a view of loan storage basket and coal within harbour limits to enable him to collect interest fees for such storage.

Resolved to supply Chairman asked for as the basis indicated in the Acting Chairman's note.

146. Resolved, letter No. 4354, dated 26th July 1910, from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, requesting the Board to intimate their agreement or otherwise in a joint memorial to Government in respect of customs charges levied by the Customs Authorities regarding materials for the use of Port works.

Resolved that the Bombay Port Trust be informed that the Madras Port Trust will support the memorial as suggested.

147. Resolved statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received during July 1910.

148. The following statement of estimates submitted since the 9th August 1910 was ordered to be recorded:—

*Statement of estimates submitted.*

Serial number.	Authority		Nature of work	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget estimates still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks
	Number.	Date.					
1	Chairman.	30th August 1910.	Capital Expenditure NIL  Revenue Expenditure Alterations in wire post and printing levelling arrangements for appliances on No. 21 Shed  Malabar Port Road. NIL  Malabar Pilgrimage Road. NIL	Nil	Excess of 2000 Rs. Malabar Works	—	—

149. Resolved Administration report of the Aden Port Trust for the year 1909-1910.

150. Resolved G.O., No. 416, Pension, dated 10th August 1910, granting an leave of absence of 18 months to A. Mathanarayana Pillai, late Clerk, Deputy Port Commissioner's office, Madras.

151. Resolved G.O., No. 1010, Jailbid, dated 11th July 1910, directing the publication in the Port & Works Gazette of a draft amendment to rule 18 of Part III of the Prisoners Rules.

152. Resolved G.O., No. 1690, Jailbid, dated 29th July 1910, recording letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 403-1661-34, dated 6th July 1910, forwarding copies of the eleventh annual report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives (1909-1910).

153. Resolved G.O., No. 213, Marine, dated 31st August 1910, approving supplemental estimates submitted by the Port Trust Board, for meeting expenditure in the current year on certain works connected with Madras Harbour Improvements.

154. Rescripts and cash paid by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 15th August 1910, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.		Cash balances.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Revenue Account .. ..	2,35,000	1,62,000	8	0
Provisional Fund Account .. ..	1,58,000	4,000	50	00
Deposits Fund Account .. ..	20,500	1,600	10	1
Malabar Harbour Home Charity Account .. ..	80,000	3,710	9	0
Madras Harbour's Fund Account .. ..	30,700	2,800	1	1
Pilgrimage Fund Account .. ..	85,100	840	13	00
Harbour Chest Advance Account .. ..	300	30,000	0	0

Port Trust Office, Madras,  
2nd September 1910.

K. H. G. MITCHELL,  
Ap. Chairman



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 58.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

(Price, 2 pice)

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REDUCED.

1918.		Thermometer and wind to 32°.	Thermometer.				Barometer read in vacuum.	Wind direction and force.	Waves.		Depth of rain.	Cloudy ship.	Height of clouds.	General weather.
			Observed.		Reduced.				Direction.	Force.				
			Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.								
Avg. 29th 30th.	Mon. Tues.	Tues 30-724	82.8	79.7	80.9	78.4	108.0	SE	E by N N. by W.	40	0.02	40	7.5	Foggy drizzle drizzle. then drizzle.
31st.	Wed.	731	82.7	78.8	79.9	78.0	107.0	SE	E. W., by S.	15.0	0.01	45	8.0	Thunderstorm.
1st.	Thurs.	734	83.3	79.4	80.1	77.1	107.0	SE	S. W.	18.1	0.01	50	8.5	Fine with passing clouds.
2d.	Fri.	734	83.6	78.9	80.8	78.8	108.0	SE	S. W. by W.	18.2	1.05	38	6.5	Foggy, drizzle. drizzle.
3d.	Sat.	735	82.3	79.9	81.8	78.2	107.0	SE	W. by W.	18.1	0.02	45	8.5	Fine with passing clouds.
4th.	Sun.	735	81.8	77.8	81.8	78.8	108.0	SE	W. by S.	10.1	...	37	5.5	Cloudy.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, and the observer of the Rain Gauge is five feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 14.05 inches, the average due for the same period being 15.45 inches.



**ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS of MARRAS in August 1910  
compared with the average of past years.**

Each value of	2010.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure .. ..	30.998	0.000 below	30.998
Temperature of air .. ..	63.5	0.5 "	63.0
Do. of vegetation .. ..	77.0	1.0 above	76.0
Percentage of humidity .. ..	72	3 "	70
Constant solar heat in units .. ..	137.9	15.1 below	153.0
Maximum shade .. ..	82.2	2.0 "	80.2
Minimum shade .. ..	72.4	0.1 above	72.5
Do. on grass .. ..	75.8	0.4 "	75.4
Rainfall in inches on fourteen days .. ..	6.38	0.07 "	6.45
Do. since January 1st on forty-three days .. ..	10.71	0.07 "	10.64
Usual direction of wind .. ..	S.W.	3 point S	B.W.S.
Usual direction of wind .. ..	251°	34 below	174
Daily velocity in miles .. ..	85	4 "	87
Percentage of cloudy sky .. ..	34.0	13.5 "	47.5
Do. of bright sunshine .. ..			

**DEVIATION AND QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.**

From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.
North.	3	8	East.	6	38	South.	38	189	West.	43	397
N. by E.	5	8	E. by S.	24	18	S. by W.	18	128	W. by N.	28	359
E.N.E.	1	3	E.E.E.	5	43	S.E.W.	34	181	W.S.W.	19	201
N.E. by S.	5	6	S.E. by E.	11	65	S.W. by S.	37	389	S.W. by W.	38	178
N.E.	..	..	E.E.	31	185	S.W.	40	388	S.W.	27	112
N.E. by E.	1	6	E.E. by S.	35	178	S.W. by W.	30	355	S.W. by N.	34	636
E by E.	1	25	S.S.E.	4	37	W.S.W.	48	401	S.N.W.	13	81
N. by S.	12	81	S. by E.	14	84	W. by S.	30	435	N. by W.	4	30

There were fourteen calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a W.S.W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 82 miles.

H. L. JONES,  
Deputy Director.

Marras Observatory, 6th September 1910.



1919

## 1

Points of the District 8 schools above the average of the last 20 years

## 1

12.4 inches above the average of the last 30 years.

average of the last 35 years.

average of the last 25 years.

of the district 141 inches below the average of the last 35 years.

10

Confirmation of outside good.

Patrick 3/4 inches above the edge of the last 33 row

available. Condition of car is very fair.

distinct 0.1 inches above the average of the last 30 years.

is rather generally good. Depth of the ditches #1 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

## BELLIORE.

Water-supply inefficient except in parts. 5 to 6.5 feet of water over the Dehara aekat and 2.5 to 2.6 feet over the Buzgam aekat. Ploughing for paddy, cholan, arisa, musar, horse-grass and vengra, sowing of paddy, arisa, musar, cotton and clover and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholan; cottons fair to fair. Pasture generally available but fodder inefficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 1.8 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## CHINGLESPUT.

Water-supply generally inefficient. Irrigation canals are receiving small supplies. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and groundnut, transplanting of paddy and sowing of paddy, ragi and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested musar, ragi, groundnut, gingelly, paddy, millet and cotton in parts; cottons fair. Pasture improving and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

## MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Rainfall of the district 2.5 inches above the average of the 35 years ending 1892.

## SOUTH ARCOE.

Water-supply sufficient except in certain parts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, musar, millet and vengra, transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy, musar, ragi and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested musar, ragi, groundnut, gingelly, paddy, millet and cotton in parts; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 3.7 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## NORTH ARCOE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, musar and ragi; cottons fair. Pasture available, but fodder scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 1.4 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## RALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and musar, cottons fair to average; cholan, musar, normal; gingelly, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 6.1 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## CONCRATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Erode. Night-fishes in most of the rivers. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholan and musar and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholan, cottons fair to normal; musar, fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 3.9 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## TIRUCHINAPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the grand aekat 2.4 feet. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, musar and ragi, cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Rainfall of the district 3.3 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flow over the grand aekat 2.6 feet. Raising of paddy seedlings, transplanting of paddy and sowing of ragi, musar, musar and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested musar, cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 3.7 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

## PUDUCHOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested musar and ragi; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

## MADRAS.

Water-supply inefficient except in the Pampas; tanks. The discharge from the Perambur was 500 cusecs. Ploughing of dry and wet lands, sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and sowing of musar in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested ragi, cholan and musar; cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

## RAJINAD.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

## TIMMERVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Krishnaperum anicut. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and mango, preparing of seed beds, transplanting of sugi and seedling in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, except in parts of low lands where dry season earlier for want of rain. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; ragi and chulani, but to fair, cereals, poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts. Fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good.

## MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of paddy commenced in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

## SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of first rice crop and seedling in progress in parts. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

## TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest completed. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

## COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

## THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Fencing, manuring, weeding and picking of apple crops in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested tea; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 74 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

# SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 3rd September 1916.—Rainfall heavy Bellary, South Canara; good Coimbatore except Ganjam, Deccan, Carnatic, Central except Coimbatore, South except Timmervelly, Malabar, Nilgiris; light to fair elsewhere. Rainfall in 17 districts above the average of last 35 years. Irrigation supplies sufficient Ganjam, Vizianagaram, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Bellary damaged by insects, some in parts Guntur, Timmervelly require more rain. Harvests continue in parts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts Guntur, Timmervelly; fodder scanty in parts Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, North Arcot, Timmervelly. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 15 districts, fallen 4, risen 3; ragi stationary 8 districts, fallen 12, risen 2; chulani stationary 3 districts, fallen 13, risen 1; sunba stationary 4 districts, fallen 10, risen 2. Public health generally good. Prospects generally good. Condition of labouring classes generally satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SUB., LAND REG. AND ASSESS.,  
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,  
6th September 1916.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,  
Secretary.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 16.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910. [Price, 1 s. 6 p.

## Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

### CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on 6th August 1910. rule 477

**References:**  
Act No. XV of 1910.—The Government Act, 1910 (Trade), (Commerce), (Telegraph) and (Habitations).  
Act No. X of 1910.—The Districting Act, 1910 (Trade), (Telegraph), (Commerce) and (Habitations).

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1901 to 1909 (21 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 25 & 26 Vict., C. 19, and 2 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Vicarage Lodge, Delhi, on Saturday the 6th August 1910.

#### Present:

His Excellency THE EARL OF KNES, K.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding.  
and 24 Members, of whom 16 were Additional Members.

#### CONTINUING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES AGAR said:—“My Lord, the *Resolutions* Bill of 1907 will expire in ordinary course on the 31st October this year, and the course which we should take with regard to it has been a matter of some consideration. I will briefly explain the reasons which have induced us to come to the decision, first of all that the Act should be continued, and secondly that it might not now be so modified beyond the 31st March 1911. Before the Bill was prepared, Local Governments were consulted, and the Local Governments are generally independent in their opinions. One of the great difficulties which the Government of India generally experience when Local Governments are consulted is in reconciling the differences of opinion given by them. On this occasion the Local Governments are absolutely unanimous; and especially the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, who declared that the continuance of the Act is absolutely necessary in the preservation of law and order in their Provinces. Now, we have no intention of sheltering ourselves behind the Lord

**Government.** The doctrine is just; it is based upon our own observation of what is necessary in the conditions of the time. At the same time the Government of India would be assuming very grave responsibility if they refused to accept the recommendations of the Local Governments as a matter of the kind. For my own part, I am free to admit that when a Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Edward Byles, of wide and liberal sympathies, who knows his province thoroughly, declares that the continuance of the Act is absolutely necessary in Bengal, I should feel myself bound to surrender my opinion to his, even if my own opinion were different; and we have decided therefore that the Act should be continued. But, as in the case of it should be continued, there is a prospect of extending which affects that systematic business should not be taken up in Bengal, and we have reasons to apprehend that risk is a serious one. That project was raised when Sir Byles was resident in Calcutta; conditions have changed greatly; the stress of business has become very considerable; and it is possible that the public may have to be reconsidered. Nevertheless, as long as the prospect is in force, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to it so far as possible. There is another consideration, which has weight with us; there will before long be very great changes in the constitution of the Government of India, and although the life of the Government is continuous, we think it proper that the ultimate decision in this matter should rest with the Government of India, so it will be constituted at the session which will be held at Calcutta. We are by no means pledged to continue the measure beyond the 31st March 1902. On the other hand, whether we pledged to allow the Act to lapse. I consider that it is greatly to be desired that this Bill should be regarded as a measure of expediency, as an ad hoc measure intended to bridge over the time between the winter session and the session in Calcutta, and that no discussion should be raised which will have the effect of even appearing to commit the Government of India or individual Members of Government to any opinion relative to the further continuance of the Act. If it is finally decided that the Act ought to be continued, there will be ample opportunity for discussion in Calcutta. If, on the other hand, it is decided that it ought to be allowed to lapse, we shall have secured a debate which, however carefully conducted, cannot fail to do a certain amount of harm. My Lord, I now introduce the Bill to provide for the continuance of the Prevention of Sedition Meetings Act, 1867, and move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI said:—My Lord, this Bill may at first sight appear to some to be a comparatively modest measure, inasmuch as all that it seriously seeks to do is to prolong for five months more the life of an Act which in the natural course of things would expire on 31st March next. And the very latest speech with which the Hon'ble Member has concluded his motion to-day is calculated to lend support to this view. Now, my Lord, if this had been really all that the Government had in view—namely this, I should have declined the position of Government, for, as I understand the situation, what the member takes as a whole seems to show anything else is the opportunity for things really to settle down again to the normal state, and in proceeding the opportunity, responsibility rests at much on the Government as on the people. And in my humble judgment, a proposal at a time like the present to revive for a few months a repressive measure of such unpopularity and severity as the Sedition Meetings Prevention Act, when the country is comparatively quiet and is getting quieter every day, is not likely to hasten that state to a normal frame of mind as the part of the people and that restoration of normal relations between the people and the Government which are so much to be wished for of the country were to actually desire. But, my Lord, I do not think that this Bill is really a proposal to continue an existing Act for a few months longer, and nothing more. I think there are grave reasons to show that it is rather intended to be the prelude to another proposal to place the Act permanently on the Statute-book after the frequency of a discussion in full Council at Calcutta next the end of the Act—of even that if they had wanted to find out if they could get the country without welcoming the opportunity, instead of rejecting it, of the Act lapsing next December, certainly of the fact that, if the assembly were, they would respect the measure in a single day, and in fact it probably with the support of a strong body of public opinion. The statement of Sir Edward Byles and Goswami says that the unanimous advice of Local Governments the Government of India are supposed that the continuance of the Act for the present is essential to the preservation of the peace; and therefore they are continuing it for five months. I am not surprised, my Lord, taking human nature as it is, that the Local Governments would want to retain the powers which the Act confers upon them. That does not by any means show that the necessity of the measure is such that the Local Governments should have these powers. What is there, to be sure, to be sure, in the hands of the Local Governments should have these powers. Government of Madras wish to have these powers? And yet we find Madras desires along with the other Local Governments to retain these powers. It is therefore only and for human nature, and I do not think that we need attach any special importance to it. I wish, however, that the Council had had an opportunity of seeing these opinions of Local Governments. In the case of ordinary Bills such questions as a rule applied to Members. I asked for these papers two days ago under rule 15 of the Rules for the conduct of legislative business, but the Government have not seen their way to comply with my request. But whatever be the grounds on which the Local Governments have based their advice, one conclusion for five months only; as one could, I think, anticipate the requirements even of argument, the Government of India will have undergone a considerable change. But I do not think it is possible to find any comfort in that. In the first place, a Member sitting new to the country is far less likely to Government than one who has been five years in the country, and, secondly, we have already before us a Member of the Government Council, which significantly illustrates the rapidity and complacency with which any differences in regard to the present measure to continue the Act after October next. I take it that to further extend the period of the Act on, which a vote were given, to place the Act permanently on the Statute-book. Now, my Lord, we all know that when once the Government have made Council is practically of any avail in bringing about a change in that course. For early lapse of





without the permission of the speaker, and against any or any moment find himself accused of having taken part in such a meeting and wrongly punished or otherwise harassed in a variety of ways. And with the kind of the police we have in this country the fear of women or children harassed is not wholly imaginary. My Lord, I am aware that the question of the character of the Indian police has been assumed a few years ago it is difficult to discuss it without raising a certain amount of feeling. There is no doubt, however, that as a class the police are not treated by the bulk of our countrymen, and that lawless people often go about in dread of what they may do, and the police have grown more since the formation of what is known as the Criminal Investigation Department. This is largely the result of two causes—first, the quality of the material from which our police-force is drawn; and secondly, the lack of a spirit of self-criticism among the people generally. The Government are doubtless here of late doing a good deal to correct a better type of recruits for the force, but the improvement in this respect can only be gradual. Moreover, as long as the people themselves do not know how to take better care of themselves as against the police, things are bound to continue pretty much the same as they are at present. What is absolutely necessary, however, is that the Government should not put additional power into the hands of the police until a substantial improvement has taken place in their character and traditions. My Lord, if Mr. Lush will say that more depends upon the manner in which a law is administered than upon the law itself. This is true of every law generally, but it applies, I think, in a special degree to repressive measures. Take for instance, the Press Act of last February. If there were a measure which should have been administered with the utmost care and tact and restraint, it was the Press Act passed last session at Calcutta. This was necessary to meet all conditions. It was then due to those non-official Members of the Council who, in their desire not to add to the difficulties and confusion with which the Government were then confronted, tried to go as far as they could in support of the measure. I grant to say, however, that in most Provinces these strict considerations have not been kept in view in working the Act. I will not now refer to those formal charges in their applications, in spite of solemn pledges to the contrary given both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in the speeches of Members of Government in the Council. It is no doubt the result of what must be regarded as defective drafting, and I am glad to read that it has now been brought to a great extent by amendments, and I am glad to read that it has been done in which heavy sentences have been dropped from the old measure without specifying what their effect was, and for some time past regular and thoughtful men have been going on to some of the Provinces. Hardly a day now passes without some charges about or complaint or old book being referred to the authorities. Now much of this is, to my mind, altogether futile, and I only need to keep the Press Act in memory and remember promises before the country. I think the exceptional power conferred by the Press Act should be very sparingly drawn upon, and then, too, it must only be drawn upon in some quarters where such influence was most necessary. But as against this we must place the restriction that is being continuously issued in the country as to the holding that the Act is being liberally and justly applied. The want of it which the powers of the Act have been closely monopolized in, in my mind, that of Mr. Mackenzie's pamphlet. Mr. Mackenzie had not seen a copy when the pamphlet was issued, and I had also seen the criticism as they had at that appeared in the States. I was under the impression that Mr. Mackenzie had made a somewhat favourable statement of the matter, or that he had not done justice to the efforts which the Government have recently been making in reply. Had I simply told me before the pamphlet was presented that the Government monopolized applying the provisions of the Press Act to it, I should have declined to believe the statement. And now that the pamphlet has recently been presented, I can only regret the action taken with very immoderate and pain.

My Lord, I will, I am convinced, be a good bleeder to place the Sedition Meetings Act permanently on the Statute-book as to propose a further loss of life to it after March next, and I earnestly implore the Government to abandon the idea of they have it. In 1867, when the Act was first passed, there was then to be said in the future, that the situation in the country was fully governing more and more unassured and we knew where things stood or whether they were drifting. We were then moving on the upward grade of our troubles and the outlook was dark and threatening. To-day, however, the country, and there is no doubt that the country is now on the downward grade of its troubles. The change has probably resulted from two causes—first, the Reform Bill in the final form, which despite obvious imperfections constitutes an important step forward for my countrymen, has acted in as small measure the trouble of the chamber; and secondly, the criminal excesses of thoughtless young men have shaken the bulk of the people into a greater realization of their own duty to the mass of law and order. I think, my Lord, it is now daily becoming more and more clear that the wild elements themselves, and the misdeeds of the country in a normal state of things are therefore now only a question of time, and nothing. It is especially urged, should be done by the Government which will in any sympathy, of far-reaching and efficient—this is what the situation requires, and I earnestly trust that the Government will be forthcoming in ample measure to elaborate better measures and start the country again on a career of prosperity and progress.

The Hon'ble Member asked—My Lord, notwithstanding all that has been said by the Hon'ble gentleman who has just spoken, I am one who thinks that the Bill for the amendment of it was passed in 1867, was to prevent public meetings which were likely to provide another or to cause general lawlessness. Now it cannot be denied that the Act had a salutary effect in preventing such gatherings. These notices and addresses which were likely to cause confusion and to put the good of the country were thereby stopped. The very provision in the said Act, that the Act was





be followed and the true doctrine to be adopted. But, my Lord, those who would hold these meetings also stand in the same position practically as the advocates of *sedition*. I do not know, if I called a meeting of that kind, a police officer may not come and show his summons to me. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has spoken of the streets being open to him. I suppose he does not understand quite in that; I have also to say the something of myself. I was going to Madras for a conference, which His Excellency the Governor of the place was going to attend; I was asked to take the chair at that occasion, and on the way down there Mr. Madhava I was followed by an inspector of police. My Lord, this is the way in which the police work, and if persons whom Government have been pleased to honour, persons whom the Government are pleased to consult on different occasions, if they are so supported by the ordinary police sub-inspector, what can be the position of those who do not occupy the same position?

My Lord, we feel that this law is a blow as much upon the Government as upon us. It is probable in the world that the British Government in India does not like political meetings, and is afraid of having any disturbance on any political question. My Lord, as a matter of fact, the Government has not done this, but unfortunately they have allowed to remain in the streets a law which leads to the same prohibition. Is that fair to the Government? Is it just to the Government? It creates suspicion in the minds of the people, and it raises an altogether wrong impression about the law and attitude of the Government of India towards the population. The law is practically a dead letter; it has not been put in force, and for aught we know it might never be put in force; why then keep it as an act on the statute book? And, as I have said, if there was the least danger of all-embracing lawless order without such a law as that, then we would have been constrained, in any case, such a law should be kept. My Lord, I have, I believe, shown by testimony bearing force official records that peace and order can be maintained without such a law, and I therefore submit with due deference, with the utmost respect, that Government were not well advised in making for the introduction of the law. My Lord, we have the authority of the Lord Government, but Lord Government have also said, I am afraid, that this Act is passing which is a mistake. The changes in the country, the effect which has been produced by various kinds of things, those have been attributed to this Act. My Lord, the improvement in the situation which is seen now is due, as I have said, partly to the enforcement of the ordinary law of the country, but more than that it has been due to the revolution in the minds of the bulk of the community, and even of that small section of the educated community which was theoretically drawn to the British newspapers of certain persons; it has created a revolution in the minds of these men even against the traditional proceedings of the school of authority, that has brought to the side of Government men who were hitherto. The bulk of the people have been always loyal to Government, and with this revolution the field for sedition has become very much narrowed. Another powerful influence which has been at work has been the policy of reform and modification which Your Lordship's Government has been able to put into operation.

My Lord, these are the three things which have produced improvement in the present situation, and it is not this Act at all, which is practically a dead-letter, except in our distant days in Eastern Bengal. It has only been recently introduced in the Punjab. My Lord, upon the failure of such a measure is practically shown by the resolutions made by Sir James Robertson in 1907. When the Act of 1907 was passed he said he did not see any necessity for introducing that Act or rather for putting the Act into operation in the Punjab; the members of the Punjab had quoted down. My Lord the Government is itself now in a position to say that the measure has passed away. In the Punjab the improvement was due to well-grounded apprehensions aroused by the apprehensions about the effect of the Colonization Act and the enforcement of the penal laws. Immediately Your Lordship's Government voted that Act and the people were saved from the threatened enhancement, an improvement in the situation followed. Even in Eastern Bengal I do not think the *sedition* as bad as it was in 1907. The partition of Bengal was the chief grievance. But the extraordinary state of things which existed in 1907 was in no small measure due also to the temper and attitude of the Lord Government at the time. With a change in the personnel, even in Eastern Bengal, a considerable improvement has followed.

My Lord, I cannot shut my eyes to the great sphere of political assassination which has appeared in the Indian and the movement to restrict the British rule which have recently come to light. My Lord, I would not Your Lordship and the Hon'ble Members see whether there are any such deeds to not hold public meetings and do not hold both in public, they carry on their sedition projects in secret confederacy, and these deeds and these conspiracies cannot at all be crushed by this Act. We are perfectly assured that the hands of Government should be strengthened, for putting down sedition and putting down lawlessness and disorder. We risk over and over again for the Government to see whether our repression of several years has not demonstrated that this comes can be maintained with the existing law. My Lord, in fact there is no necessity for the thing which comes a few days upon Government and the people. My Lord, the Government and people unite and fairly. With our Hon'ble friend we consider that the Government occupies the position of the father of the family. We do admit with great sorrow, with great humility, that there are some members of the family who have become wild, turbulent and exceedingly undisciplined. My Lord, we appeal to you as head of the Government whether, for the sake of a previously successful minority, it would be just, it would be fair, it would be just, to treat all the members of the family equally, and to visit the anger upon all the members of the family. My Lord, Your Lordship's rigour has been associated with reform and confidence, and that some policy should, we humbly submit, be carried on even in regard to this Act.

"The Hon'ble LAWYER MR. CHIEF JUSTICE KANTH said:—My Lord, in my speech of the 25th of March last I drew the attention of the Council to the gravity of the present situation and I urged the necessity of taking preventive measures to meet it. If I remember right, I had expressed that point, and I am glad to find now that the Government has made some movement in the direction indicated by my introducing this Bill.

"The measure is a most necessary one. But I am compelled to call attention to the unduly-ability of removing the Act at Nagpur intervals. The same unpleasant comment and various remarks, and in my opinion it is now time to place the Act permanently on the Statute-book. The law itself was born as one and does not come into being upon a branch of it is amended. It will be soon

that this Act is only applied to a few districts at present, and this is due to its having a great effect as a preventive measure.

"It is plain, that extraordinary outbreaks of crime require extraordinary remedies, and abnormal political agitation must be checked by abnormal measures. My Lord, I mean to direct my remarks chiefly against the non-Government class of agitators, and I hope my colleagues will not come forward to defend them.

"These meetings against which this Act is directed are of two different kinds.—Firstly, they take the form of ordinary gatherings at demonstrations in which no particular speeches are delivered. This form is objectionable because it excites the feelings of certain impressionable persons and it is to be feared. Secondly, such meetings are also convened to hear the addresses of cheap platform speakers, who with full knowledge of the law use guarded words but manage to convey a meaning which produces undesirable effects on the mind of the public. Frequently enough their lines never follow who when trying to reproduce the same ideas are unable to command the same unadorned language, they let the 'cat out of the bag' and are caught.

"The consequences are of two sorts.—Firstly, if a speaker wants to produce a certain effect and uses guarded language in so doing he gives his views to his audience without getting into the clutches of the law, he does produce at least an effect by his guarded words as by an equally addressive speech. Secondly, if he makes such a speech members of the consequence, though I am not prepared to believe that this has often happened, even then it is objectionable since it produces a bad effect. Some years back when the Conference was not in force, it was noticed that there was a wave of revolt among the students in schools and colleges, a wave which spread from the western to eastern portions of India and was the direct result of such meetings and speeches. The consequence was the occurrence in the Punjab of a series of deplorable incidents connected with them. I am glad to remark that the predominant sentiment there was not much affected. I have said that this law will require study. This is true. But of course it will be obeyed by the class of responsible people who have no standing of their own, and have no stake in the land, their only possession being the power of speech and their only ambition being to bring themselves into prominence by pretending to raise the opinions of their small constituency and by claiming the right to act for their own theories, which may be followed by those half-educated students. They attempt to gain popularity by introducing to action and out of action every reasonable measure of the Government. My Lord, we have many references made in history, to different nations, nations, houses and empires, and also hear the quotations from the practical great men, which were made under particular circumstances, in particular houses and for particular purposes, and thus those references and quotations cannot be applied here. It is said that history repeats itself, but I can positively say that properly speaking there have never been any two identical cases in the world, and when the cases are not exactly the same their effects cannot be precisely the same.

"I hope when the present measure is opposed with such reasoned arguments they will not be satisfied of any substantial importance.

"I don't profess to say that Government has ever made a mistake, but I do find it difficult to believe that these people are given that everything which Government does is and must inevitably be wrong.

"In fact, more people instead of using their discretion and judgment merely take up a line which will please their ignorant and inexperienced audience and thus try to gain authority as popular leaders.

"But, my Lord, what is the terrible result? They commit disaffection, they stir up class hatred, and in the trouble which follows who suffers? Not they themselves, but the ordinary poor and peace-loving subjects of His Majesty. It is these unfortunate and innocent people who pay the price of the agitation. The agitation, as we have seen from many recent cases, nearly always manages to escape, and those who preach sedition by speaking or writing, if punished at all, receive much milder treatment than the deluded youths whom they use as their tools.

"It is now desirable that this Act should continue in force without interruption, until it finally becomes permanent law. Most of us here realize the necessity of this measure, but there are people here as well as in England who cannot negotiate the difference between a party system such as that in England where they have two parties of the same order who both want to govern their own country to the best of their ability and only have minor differences of opinion, and the state of affairs in India where they have in reality separate communities with extremely divergent ideas as to the right administration of the country. In the latter case there is something more than a mere difference of view, and an arrangement should be given to the people who take it their business to stir up disaffection of the country are.—Firstly, the principle and ideas which dominate their studies here or in England and who hear from their childhood been occupied in the study of English literature, etc., in order to pass their examinations and have accordingly lost all touch with the actual state of affairs in India since they have never had the chance of coming into close contact with the real feelings of the people. Secondly, certain members of Parliament who have either never been in India or have only visited it for very short periods, and have got into wrong heads and have thus been misled. The best proof of their being misled is the fact that they constantly oppose the wishes of the loyal class and support the other class which, once a law springs into prominence, has brought with it ardour and interest, and whose very existence may to some extent be responsible for the success of disaffection and discontent.

"These classes cannot be said to voice the feelings of the people at large who are politically awakened and don't wish to be misused with.

"My Lord, if I be allowed to say so, no sufficient steps have as far been taken to discourage the class I have referred to. The law is capable of the most useful effects, but it was only by really useful if properly applied.

"It is so as to prevent small meetings of no great significance and hence unattended those meetings to little danger. To do so is only to encourage him and to render him more dangerous. There is but one course before us—we go at the head and to render him more dangerous.

"Most dangerous of all in my opinion are these meetings which have been termed national or in which sedition is preached, and which divide many people into the idea that they represent all

India are obligated to make the diverse sections of the community into a nation that may soon be governed by another nation and may have a splendid staffing against authority established by law and a fine administration the like of which India has never had before.

My Lord, I have made these remarks as I consider it my duty to speak the plain truth. I want to be heard here and also to be understood in England. I am well aware that my opinions will appear dangerous to certain so-called leaders and owners of some sections and they may try to contradict my views; but truth is great and it will prevail.

Having had my chance of speaking I think I may be unable to answer the allusions which may follow my remarks, but I hope those may be Members of my opinion who may answer the criticism. My Lord, there is a class in India waiting to see what the Government will do; we expect action, and a firm and resolute one, to stamp out sedition and dissension from the country. Let Government take decisive steps and all the best elements in India are with it.

My Lord, I should like to remark at the end, as I had done once before that whenever there is a great occasion, the public generally think that the opposing party is in the right and the Government won't listen to their arguments, and this also creates a bad effect; but I hope this time they will also see that we, the supporters of the R.E., also represent My Masters, and they will form conclusions after judging the whole debate and not any particular speech of a divergent speaker and will also have in mind that if we had known that the measure was unnecessary and the Government was wrong we would have been the foremost to oppose it.

My Lord, with these remarks I strongly support the measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mayor said:—"My Lord, the remarks which have been suggested by the Hon'ble member of this Hall for the purpose of my present discussion, with reference to the means that ought to be used how, have been as freely welcomed by almost every speaker than I hope I shall not be held to have described the suggestion made by I who the hope that has been already suggested that, not only will this Bill be passed, but that it will not be very long before the provisions which it entails and their proper and permanent place in the criminal law of the country. Before I give my reasons for this hope, which I shall do very briefly, I should like to say, as I said to the great satisfaction of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Macdonald, that I share in the disappointment that has just so strongly expressed, by him. But the source of our disappointment is no joke matter. If I am disappointed, my Lord, it is because the eloquent speaker who has already addressed you here has not been careful to trace the relations of cause and effect between the Bill and the Trust Act in regard of these influences upon the public spirit that was spreading throughout the country. It will very well be that the impression of that spirit is attributable to the ordinary law of the land. I respectfully submit that it is lacking of the sort, and that a Government which came before the people with both its hands full of concessions would not have passed such a law as this if the ordinary law of the land had sufficed to express severity and wisdom. It is because the ordinary law of the land entirely failed that the Government was forced into this position. And to anybody who stands up here and says that this is going far too far, and that it is humiliating, and all that sort of thing, I wish to say, as gently and as respectfully and in as friendly a way as possible that this is a politician who takes up a dangerous case, who finds that the objection is correct, that his treatment is effective, that the pressure of it is not weak, and who finds that he is now arriving at success, but who suddenly stops short and says, 'back because I have failed but because I have succeeded, I shall not stop.' To me action of that sort appears to be wholly unaccountable. If this measure, or rather the combined action of them both, has succeeded in suppressing the evil spirit that was spreading, through the Province in which I belong all over the country, I think the Government is acting with wise guidance, in the interests of the people here and in its own interests, in bringing in legislation of this sort, the effect of which appears to me to be wholesome. It has been said that the power that was to be entrusted to the Executive was dangerous. But they do not seem to have thought of the danger that the power that was entrusted to a successful lawyer. The heart is a very dangerous thing; but when employed in skillful hands, it causes life rather than it produces death, and I have had no reason from the Government's action to suspect either its skillfulness or its gentleness. I was not a blind advocate of the Government at all. I have watched its proceedings for some time past with great care, and I have had no reason from any of its actions to suspect either its skillfulness or its gentleness. Indeed, my Lord, I may say freely what I have heard done below of the temperance of the Government, that as far from being thought of all unaccountable and mad, its action has sometimes been thought to be unaccountably weak. I do not have serious that sentiment; but I only remark it here for the purpose of balancing the remarks that have already been made. And now, if I may be allowed in a few words to give my reasons for the hope that I have expressed; they are briefly these. Crime is scarce, whatever you may say about it. The differentiation of crime of degree and not of kind. All law more or less desires to protect society and the public peace, and the breach of any law tends both to the disruption of the public peace and the breaking up of all the best interests of society. It has been said that the members here of the assembly are not the result of political proceedings. I take occasion to deny that statement of that remark in the most emphatic manner. The heart of the nation is often moved by speeches full of death-calculations. I have made it my business to study some of these. It happens to understand the language of the country, not perhaps as well as every Indian, but better than most Europeans. I have noticed the death-calculations of many orators who have been publicly made with such confidence as to guard the speaker but found fire in the hearts of reasonable people. My Lord, that is a public proceeding and one of which may be on of sight but the other end of which is exposed to everybody. Remarks have been made about the action of the police when it is so because of crime to be deterred. I have studied the police action of several countries in the world, and I think it may be laid down generally that the average morality of the police, with a few exceptions out of way on the other, is the morality of the country in which they belong. I do not make the remark adversely, but as a fact of sociology which must be recognized upon the conscience of everybody who observes and thinks. Very well, my Lord, that is the fact. I wish now to refer to some remarks that have been made about patriotism. I think that patriotism ought to be defined, not as exclusively to political advancement, so towards making the moral force of the people. I speak as a member of a very small community which is flushed on all sides, and I make it my business to speak their views privately, but to defend their rights as much as possible in public. I think that is the right attitude for most people who wish to act as patriots, in law; and I think that if the great talent and the great energy that have been displayed by so many political speakers had

been directed to wire channels, there is a stream of tenderness, not of suspicion, looking for rights—of course, and if any one, there himself, takes that view, he shall be allowed to do so; but for the sake of the people, I believe it that as a very healthy weight on a nation's scale, and if as the larger scale is presented to my Indian friends, many of whom I love and respect exceedingly, they would take that line of action and note the results of the country and of the police, as it is open to them to do. I think very little complaint would remain about the conduct of the police. In conclusion, my Lord, I wish to say that I cannot understand on what moral principle of criminal jurisdiction there can be any advocacy of international legislation against crime. If a law is good it ought to be made, repeated always, and I think much less criticism would be caused by the passage of a law of that sort than by its being continually brought up before the Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. SUTHERLAND, Sir, said:—“My Lord, on 1st November 1907—when the Sedition Meetings Act was under the consideration of the Council—the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Addenham, speaking with the authority of a House Member, propounded a curious theory in regard to the presence of non-official Members of the Council at public meetings. He said, ‘If Indian Members considered the matter in the light of what happened, they would no doubt have undertaken the journey which would have departed them at the doors of the Council chamber. These persons prove that either they approve of the Bill or at least do not so strongly disapprove of it as to consider their presence necessary.’ I do not know, my Lord, if Sir Harvey's view was shared, in any extent, by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, but even my absence should give rise to any such unwarranted presumption as that. Formulated by the late House Member, I have deemed it to be my duty to come up here today, to be able to present before the Council the views of the important section of the people of the Lower Provinces whom I have the honour to represent in the Council.

“My Lord, there can be no question that the measure under consideration is one of an exceptional character, and I believe that an extraordinary law, enacted by special emergency, should not be allowed to remain in the Statute-book when the circumstances that justified it no longer demand it. It cannot be denied that the Sedition Meetings Act—the operation of which we are asked to reverse today for a period of five months, after its becoming inoperative by effect of time—is a measure of exceptional and extraordinary character, as it severely curtails the liberty of public discussion and trade, in the hands of our police, power of interference with the public, which were when approved with the greatest care, are based to produce criticism, transport and demonstration. Under the Act as it stands, power is given to the police to interfere with all kinds of gatherings of twenty or more persons, whether they be in a public place or a private house. Religion and social gatherings are not excepted, as far as the power of the police are concerned. It is obvious that such extensive, discretionary power vested in a body of men like our police—of whom the most slavishly-disposed persons cannot draw a flattering picture—can only result in constant friction between them and large and important sections of the people. And for any section meeting that the police may be able to suppress, setting aside the person mentioned apart from by the Act, there appears to be no actual instance where, owing to interference and on their part for forming out soldiers, respectable and law-abiding subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, are likely to be subjected to harassment and unjustifiable annoyance, in their efforts to carry on perfectly peaceful and legitimate, even international agitation for political reform and which we deem to be of the undoubted and most cherished rights of all British subjects. Such, my Lord, has actually been the case in East Bengal, where conferences, acts of peaceful and constitutional character of which government has been given by the emergency to the District-officers, were not allowed to be held.

“The Sedition Meetings Act was passed to put down—to quote the words of Sir Harvey Addenham—the ‘acute disorder that prevailed in the Punjab and in Eastern Bengal’, and it was enacted by the Government that it was ‘a repressive measure of considerable potency’. The question, in my mind, is then, even admitting that such a measure was necessary at the time it was enacted, in the interests of law and order, whether the present situation is not so improved as no longer to require the continuance of the Act, which is a serious menace to the freedom of the people at one of their most valued rights as British subjects, namely, the right of public discussion for purposes of free and open discussion of public questions on constitutional lines. Now, today, my Lord, I have anticipated the experience of the emergency given by Lord Lindsay as the success of reorganizing the last session in Calcutta of the Council, to give the statements made recently by the Under Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, are likely to be subjected to harassment and law-abiding subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, are likely to be subjected to harassment and unjustifiable annoyance, in their efforts to carry on perfectly peaceful and legitimate, even international agitation for political reform and which we deem to be of the undoubted and most cherished rights of all British subjects. Such, my Lord, has actually been the case in East Bengal, where conferences, acts of peaceful and constitutional character of which government has been given by the emergency to the District-officers, were not allowed to be held.

“It is alleged, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the present Bill that the Act ‘where past late acted repression has been effective in stopping several meetings which, it was feared, would

have given rise to dissatisfaction; and even where it has not been enforced, its moral effect as a preventive measure has been crystallized. Now, at the first part of the Session, I venture to say that it is a surprise to me to find it could have been longer that measure, which never after allowed to be laid, could have resulted in dissatisfaction. Possibly the alleged fact was misinterpreted through some mistake, unknown to the members of Council and known only to my confidential officers. It is, however, regretted to the second part of the Session, namely that the Act, even where it has not been enforced, has had 'laudable moral effect' as a preventive measure. I think it my duty to inform the Council that in the Province of the Act has been that of deterring public life and positively pardoning all healthy and legitimate public activities. Its enforcement on the 14th inst. and its subsequent enforcement in January led to all the Provinces which were till then giving from its operation, and, as such, it has been fruitful in engendering in the public mind a feeling of deep dissatisfaction amongst those who, during the recent period of stress and strain, taxation and excitement, have been supporting the side of law and order. Thus after the severely loyal support we have given to the Government in Bihar and the United Provinces, and thus strengthened their hands in conducting undisturbed and unobstructed in such other parts of the country, we should find ourselves so discredited as to be placed under the necessity of securing Your Lordship, the deepest legislation as such, as an accepted slogan as our loyalty and our unswerving adherence to peaceful, constitutional public work. When I have said those of the members of public work in Bihar and the United Provinces will, I have no doubt, be endorsed by the Hon'ble Mr. Tuck—was our Commissioner at Patna till recently—and by the Hon'ble Mr. Maitland, who, though he left the United Provinces of Bihar and Oudh some years back, is nevertheless in close touch with the affairs of his old Province. It is his wish, however, that it is impossible to make any statement in a measure meant to effect the whole country, I ascertained in the nature of such legislation as the Act before us today, it seems to me a wrong principle to proceed on the basis we are asked to do it was pointed out by that great and distinguished jurist, Sir Henry Maine, that the true principle of Indian legislation should be to meet measures for particular laws and Provinces and then to extend the operation to other parts of the country, in the light of the experience gained of their actual working in the similar area. Whether this principle is feasible or not in other departments of legislation, I venture to say that it is a most desirable course to follow in the matter of meeting measures. Almost all our provinces are now supplied with the requisite machinery for legislation, in the shape of Provincial Councils, and I venture to assert accordingly that it should not have been left open to the Provincial Governments to enact in their Councils such measures of exceptional legislation as may be required by the special exigencies and requirements of their territorial jurisdiction, or place of having an all-India measure like the one before us, which is the broad way grade all—the quality law and the present supply.

"In conclusion, my Lord, I desire to express my view that in dealing before the Legislature for assistance in meeting this measure, it was not right, it seems to me, for the Executive to rely only on the assistance of Lord Curzon's name. Far better was it to say we need in the nature of the value or importance of the opinions of our Local Governments, but nevertheless the fact remains that to accept the views of the Local Governments and to act upon them is to proceed upon a purely local basis. Surely, my Lord, there are other people to be considered, other interests to be taken into account—the interests, views and opinions of the great educated Indian community—great and necessary in numbers but in their influence and importance—whose healthy public activities are seriously menaced and jeopardized by this measure. I fear I cannot honestly say that the Government have considered the question—no they should have done—from the standpoint, the standpoint of the people. If they had done so, I am sure they would not have felt as 'overruled' as they are alleged to be in the Statement of His Excellency Curzon, as to the continuance of the Act. That the Local Governments should have recommended the continuance of a measure which offers them the shortest cut to the accomplishment of what they desire is what we can all understand. But that the Government of India should have failed to weigh the pros and cons of the question, from the popular standpoint, is something which I cannot but sincerely regret. I fear that the continuance of this Act will act as an error instead of an amendment, and that it is likely to engender discontent where it does not at present exist, and I cannot, therefore, see any way to give my support to the proposal before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Tuckman, M.A. said: "My Lord, I must say that I rise to speak in this Council with a feeling of considerable diffidence. My Lord, I do not intend from myself that I exhibit in my opinion the defects of the view from which I speak. I am a Bengali of Bengalis, and I have taken a very prominent and active part in opposing that measure which I regard as deeply to be regretted. Therefore, my Lord, in addressing the assembly I have to explain some amount of confidence as been against me personally. But having with these personal considerations which I appeal to this Council to do, they may for the moment forget and treat me not as a Bengali but as the advocate of the cause which I am trying to place before this Council as this measure, I shall venture to place my views on the proposed legislation of today. My Lord, having regard to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Maitland that this Bill is intended for a period of five months only, and that the question as regards its second reading is yet undecided, I would like to have seen, as you say, not to come into a detailed consideration of the merits of the measure before us. But, my Lord, I feel a sort of strong premonition which I cannot, I haven't any way, said, that what is to be done in the continued reading may be a declaration of principle. If my Lord with Your Lordship's experience of two years' administration in India we have been unable to give the picture in this measure of 1907, it is hardly to be expected that a measure which will be seen to the readiness of India with an Executive Council which has been recently composed will be able to withstand the pressure of the Local Governments and to meet the strong feeling which is present in the British-India. My Lord, a question has been asked in this Council as to what is to be done in the continuance of the measure in 1907. That is a question to which I think it is hardly to be expected that an exhaustive answer was expected. If it is the fact, my Lord, that there is no intention of renewing this Act after five months or so, then, possibly no answer was needed; but having regard to the statement of a declaration to that effect, I should have expected—the public in India expected—that there should have been an exhaustive statement of the grounds which led the Government to continue or to renew the measure. My Lord, it is never pleasant to go back to the history of old bills in connection



with respectful legislation. My Lord, if it were open to me, if I thought it was necessary, I could place before this Council facts and circumstances which were almost sufficient by Government to justify the passing of the Act in 1857—facts and circumstances which, if properly stated, would put a very different interpretation upon the responsibility of the parties concerned in the passing of that measure. But, my Lord, since I came to this meeting I have devoted all to rally my old enemies. I shall assume for the purpose of my argument—it is not necessary to go further—I shall assume for the purpose of my argument that a state of things did exist, whatever may have been responsible, in 1857 which justified the passing of this measure. I shall fully show myself, if it is possible for a human voice to do so, in the position of the Executive Government in 1857. We feel, all the members of the public assembly, the Legislature, and, my Lord, we also sympathize with the studied moderation of the speeches which Sir Harry Adamson made on that occasion in this assembly. My Lord, as I have said, I shall assume that words were spoken, which announced the passing of this measure in 1857.

My Lord, does not the question strike one that before repealing or amending this measure there should be an inquiry as to whether the circumstances of to-day are similar to the circumstances of 1857? That is, a most necessary inquiry in this matter. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodge, has been pleased to give our House in Government in passing my intended law which is taken if I think it is for the benefit of the community which it governs. I do not dissent from that proposition, but I shall show hereon what is the objection of the people to the Government passing a measure of amendment law, in which a place must in the position of a judge of the new action. I do not think my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodge, will for a moment doubt the English Law of Assizes where an inferior judge sits and presides against an offender and where no hint of trial is given through or allowed to be given through. So do I think, if he had carefully considered that proposal, he would lay down the proposition that the Government is at liberty to pass any measure such as that before us to-day, and to entrust their sole judge in carrying this measure through its passage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maitland—"I do not say so, my Lord."

The Hon'ble East India Company's Native Bar.—"That is the effect of the legislation which we are considering here, and that, my Lord, is the chief ground for opposition to the measure."

My Lord, since 1857 the atmosphere has been considerably cleared. We hope and trust that the monstrous accusations which had blackened the good name of our country, which had made us long down our heads in shame and humiliation, have been banished down and thoroughly extinguished. My Lord, the whole mind some of the community has been turned against the perpetrators of crime like these. These wretches—I say so with shame and sorrow—has arisen in Bengal a new class of crime. We have some recently young men and boys of respectable families taking to darkness which are recorded in every instance to be noticed. My Lord, nothing more seriously can be recorded than the making of a few defences, more, than the uttering of innocent women and children and aged households in order to make their families their hearts, their consciences and their jewelry.

My Lord, I belong to the middle class of Bengal, persons which have been honestly known from home immemorial for their strict adherence to the principles of morality and religion; and I say, my Lord, that I have no words to express how deeply I feel the sense of shame and sorrow for the action of this young man. If it were possible to lay bare my heart strings in this assembly, they would say again then the actions of the deepest humiliation. But, though I frankly confess that those errors, which have involved the fate of the province from which I come, must be suppressed, I respectfully venture to put some with King George's Government as to whether the measure that you are adopting to-day is the best means, or in any way a desirable means, by which this form of crime can be suppressed. My Lord, does anybody really think that actions like these or crimes which were totally the result of the mass band of conspirators who assembled at Muradabad, are perpetrated on home-made or in the houses of India for the people to see and hear? Would the suppression of public meetings in any way conduce to the suppression of the class of crimes? I do not think, my Lord, that this Act would have that effect. Then, my Lord, when introducing this measure into the Supreme Council, Sir Harry Adamson was pleased to complain of the want of co-operation with the police of the legal and law-abiding portion of the Indian community. My Lord, people in India often wonder how our rulers spending a lifetime in India manage to refuse to receive an impression of the real state of affairs in the country and the people they are sent out to govern. I am afraid that the feeling of wonder is not wholly justified. From the very nature of things those who come out here to govern, though they live in India, mostly live a life apart from the Indians. My Lord, if Sir Harry Adamson had any occasion to be in contact with a criminal case—to discuss evidence on the inquiry or trying Magistrate summoned by the police if his statements did not bear out their theory, to be sometimes known to be the Magistrate who was imperfectly acquainted with his language and seldom aware of his position in life, to neglect his field if he was a professional man, and not to be put anything for all that trouble, for all the sympathy, then I am sure he would not have made the observations that he made on that occasion. So our rulers were not his many friends in Bengal or the well-learned prosecution which has been introduced upon Sir Harry Adamson; but I say that the liberty to try that if it were possible for Sir Harry Adamson to a private error in theme to arrest a criminal case—to include a man when he had been a clerk or a mag—and after he has done so I would not have his opinion about the operation directed by Sir Harry Adamson as one of "considerable potency," but rather to go, the Indian case to be obtained by the legislation? My Lord, there are two stages in dealing with crime: first, of all Executive measures under the present provisions of the ordinary criminal law. I shall not go into details which can only interest a lawyer, but I shall hint the broader features of the Executive power, to know the price or the of good behaviour. My Lord, recently, while considering the proposal of the Prince of Wales, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodge, while slightly pointed out that those provisions were of no avail, that the writer of a resolution (perhaps) would be asked some other person through whom he would spread his power. That duty be at King not



not a desirable state of things. My Lord, what is it that is wanted? Does the Executive—does Mr. Justice—want that we shall have a what India, an India, as it is, in a deep sense, an India where you do not feel the heart beat, an India in which you do not feel the throbbing of the pulse, an India based on some administrative model and seen only through the admitted shadow of the Criminal Investigation Department? Is it wanted, my Lord, that the Government should live in some place, an isolated free public opinion and public view like Prince Biddar, from whom it was thought to exclude a knowledge of the world and to isolate the Raddis? Or is it, my Lord, that the Government wants to be in touch with the people it governs through the Press and the platform which are the only channels open to them?

"My Lord, I have spoken with some degree of warmth. I belong to the House and the efforts of the recent legislation have been too painful for me to keep silent. If the suppression of the Press and the platform could bring the millennium to India, I certainly would support it with my friends' support. But, my Lord, Your Lordship should bear in mind that you cannot overtake the birds of time; you cannot harness the thoughts of men; you should bear in mind that you can no more suppress the surging heart rising around you than did the old English King suppress the swelling biliousness of the sea.

"My Lord, it is the lot we are given to Your Lordship's Government to follow the right path? Your Lordship has shown what the right path is. Your Lordship has recognized reforms which are demanded at no distant date to bring about a better understanding between the people and the rulers. You have, my Lord, after the lapse of a century and a half, first made us realize that there is a knocking on the wall with which the Government has delighted to shut itself round. Why, my Lord, should all Your Lordship go on unnecessarily on the path on which Your Lordship has set the journey? My Lord, why should we not trust to natural remedies, why have recourse to anomalies of exceptions, powers which may as well tell us, and which were often told than ours?

"My Lord, I am coming to the end of my observations. I am, speaking, as I frankly confessed, under a deep sense of despair—despair because, my Lord, I feel that whenever I say my the Bill will pass into law, and I feel, my Lord, that at no distant date what is sought to be converted to-day will be made permanent. My Lord, coming across our their shadowy future. But, my Lord, I am not absolutely without hope. I feel, I believe, my Lord,

"That good shall fall,  
At last—the old—at last to all,  
And every winter change to spring."

"Would it be, my Lord, possible for me to quote in this assembly the famous passage of St. Paul in his second epistle to the Corinthians? We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." We Hindus, my Lord, united in the religion of the Vedanta and Upanishads, we also look at things which are not seen. In the beautiful language of my country, and more than 5,000 years ago, the measure that is sought to be passed to-day is but a ripple on the wave of time, and will pass away. If I were not inspired by that hope and that belief, knowing how weak and inefficient my voice were, I should not have come a thousand miles and more to record my humble protest. But, my Lord, for the day the debate may be over, but—

"The sun rise and set,  
The sea fade and fall,  
Till those bloom to beauty,  
God's purpose crowning all."

The Hon'ble Sir TITAJEES TRAYAGAN said—My Lord, whatever may be the intent of this motion, whether the Government chose to accept the advice that the country may be given an opportunity to prove that no measure necessary for the ordinary purposes of Government, or which might be better will not receive acceptance. My Lord, my religion has taught me, we have been taught from the very beginning in our own homes, to consider the relation between the Government and the people as between protectors and children, and not as enemies. The principles may be quite acceptable in Turkey or in France, but I am sure that they cannot be accepted by the most conservative of the conservatives in the British Government. Now with regard to this Bill, I say that if I were satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of law and order, I would be the first to support it.

"When the original Bill was before the Council in 1907 the House Member then in charge of the Bill said: 'We were intending to postpone until we had seen whether the Council refused that we say.' I beg that this condition may be taken as qualifying every word that I say today, namely, that when I say 'I support only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional cases and exceptional measures which was, according to the position I have read, introduced and passed to meet exceptional circumstances.' The reference, as has been already said, is made to a statement in spite of enormous difficulties the Hon'ble Secretary of State in the House of Commons declared the other day that the discussion had reopened and that references have been drawn to the table of Government waiting to those times of this Act very large. Again, my Lord, in opening the last Council under the new Reform that I have to allow myself to be ignored, and to announce a new administrative one with a close state." My Lord, I appeal to Your Lordship that it would be quite in keeping with the spirit of that observation to allow the present motion to drop and to give an opportunity to the Government in following that course? As has been pointed out, the present Act expires on the 15th of December. There is an interval of only five or six weeks during which the necessary Act shall be introduced, and thus a very short time, during which, as opportunity, as I have suggested, may be given to the people. If after putting confidence in the people, the confidence is





Even if the Government did not wish to put itself to this interference, it might have allowed the Act to apply to the ordinary course of things, and leave it to Your Excellency's honorable Government to determine whether the Vice-roy would demand the re-estimation of this exceptional legislation. This course would have the advantage of leaving whether "during the intervention," who the Act meant to be in force, the so-called "neutral effect" of the measure would in any way be limited.

<sup>10</sup> But rain can drive hopes, my Lord, when we consider the peculiar conditions in which the Government is placed. It has become evident that the Government feels that it cannot get on without this Act as the Britain-bank and it does not feel comfortable if this measure is held in abeyance even for a month or two.

With a few exceptions, Canadian, my Lord, attended the meeting, though I should expect and wish that all persons having an interest in the country, and in the progress of the country, should have attended the meeting. The Government has not yet decided on the proposed extension of the railway, and I am not sure that the country does not call for this extension at the present time. The money, my Lord, as I did not wish to leave any room for the responsible members of the Government to say that the money was not wanted, I have not yet decided on the extension of the railway. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie announced at the meeting that he was opposed in 1870, that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie who are not present either persons of the B.C. or at least do not actively disapprove of it, as to consider their own interests.

I am sorry to say, Madam, that the scene which the Government has shown to what is likely to mislead the public in England and lead others to the wrong impression that the country is so dangerously worried that this exceptional legislation should be passed. My Lord, I must confess that I am almost enough not to see the necessity for this Bill. Soon the Act was passed in November 1907, it was introduced immediately on the 1st December in the Province of Andhra Pradesh, where it was enforced on the 7th June in the district of Balasagar and later on the 16th March last in the districts of Balasagar, Puri and Mayaband. I understand that the only one made of the Act in those districts was to restrict the holding of District Conferences which might equally have been done by the Government without the aid of the Bill. On the 15th of January last the Government was pleased to extend the Act under cover and the same restriction to all the other Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. What is the reason for this wholesale extension of the Act? None is suggested in the explanation. I should like to be enlightened by the Hon. the Member in charge of the Bill as to the special circumstances in these several Provinces that necessitated the extension of the Act. If, as suggested, the object of the Legislature were to produce an "undesirable social effect," as a preventive measure in these Provinces, though there might be no occasion to enforce its provisions therein, it could not have limited the District Councils as Councils with disciplinary power to be created by the Government. The Government would have said that the Bill is designed to apply only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional places and exceptional times of emergency. As to the range of the operation of the Bill, the Government of India have returned it entirely in their own hands, and I am aware the Hon.ble Members that the whole Government will be well-pleased before the Bill is extended to my Province. Your Lordship, among the proceedings to a case submitted. It seems to have been generally assumed that, because it is applicable to the whole of India, it is to be universally enforced. But has never been taken into account by the Government of India. These are the reasons why the extension of the Bill to the whole of India is judged on such grounds. The disciplinary power has to be exercised with reference to the provinces in such Provinces. I regret, therefore, that the discussion given to the Executive by the Legislature was not properly restricted for the benefit of the subject. Take the case of the Province of Madras. There were two cases of disturbance before the Act was passed. One was the defiance of authority on the part of the students of the Ramanujam Government Arts College in April 1907, in connection with the wearing of the 'Vande Mataram' medal. It was a freak of the moment repeated only at Arcot. This was the only disturbance at Rayachoti, and it was due to the student of Rajah Raja Chandra Reddy from Rayachoti, the Governor of the college, who is now in England. The other was the case of the students of the Government Medical College at Coimbatore in August 1907. On the 18th of September, 1907, the Committee met to discuss the case of the students of the Government Medical College at Coimbatore, who had been expelled from the college by Mr. Kemp, the District Surgeon, for shouting 'Vande Mataram'. The leading members of the Committee, immediately held a public meeting before the assembly and strongly condemning the conduct of these people. These two cases were before the Act. After the Act was passed, there was a riot of University in March 1908, when the municipal office was attacked by the mob. The District Magistrate had to give orders to fire and punitive police was sent down on the town. Yet it was not found necessary to put the Act into force in that district. What then was the cause of the extension of the Act to Madras in January last? The Extension of the Act to Madras was a result of the serious attack on the Government of Madras in March 1907, when the Government of Madras might, with equal reason be one of the others to be included in the Bill. I am sorry to say that matter is so dealt with by my Hon.ble Colleagues who have gone back to Madras, accompanied with those persons.

My feeling is that the second political situation of the country. If there is one thing more than anything which is smothering with regard to the present situation of the country, it is the falling faith of the people in the broadest intentions of the Government and their recognition of the earnest desire to meet their just aspirations and collect their oppressions by giving them a large share in the administration of the country consistent with their self-respect and capacity. There is no doubt that during the last few years an anti-British propaganda among all classes was preached by various financiers, despots, despots, among other means, by the various leaders of the country. This propaganda, which was a deliberate attempt to sow seeds of discord and to bring about a complete rupture with the British Government, was a deliberate attempt to sow seeds of discord and to bring about a complete rupture with the British Government. This propaganda, which was a deliberate attempt to sow seeds of discord and to bring about a complete rupture with the British Government, was a deliberate attempt to sow seeds of discord and to bring about a complete rupture with the British Government. This propaganda, which was a deliberate attempt to sow seeds of discord and to bring about a complete rupture with the British Government, was a deliberate attempt to sow seeds of discord and to bring about a complete rupture with the British Government.







others who educated and professed the methods of terrorism suggested for the most part of people who are and educated on college, and of young men who have not long passed the period of boy life. The latter want to know that there were revolutionaries were much present in persons at Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Bombay; that their movement had spread to the Central Provinces and Darjeeling and to the Punjab, but that it had made little headway in Madras and in the United Provinces; and that the Government of India had received no information of its activities in Bombay and in the North-West Frontier Provinces. That being so, I appeal to Your Lordship, I appeal to any Member of the Council, to judge what changes has been brought about since March last which should justify the address of my Provinces, the United Provinces, or of Madras, or of Bombay or the North-West Frontier Provinces with this representative measure. My Lord, we cannot but be shocked and grieved, and that a very sad loss has, namely, the death of our beloved King Emperor. But the demonstration of grief which that great-clothed faith should have evoked even the most accepted, and that the heart of the people is sound; that they mourned the loss of the King-Emperor with as much ardour as their fellow-subjects in any other part of the Empire; that they would not have done so if they did not appreciate the British constitution, and did not see of the British rule in justice. What else, my Lord, could be the meaning of the great demonstration that took place in Calcutta, where a hundred thousand Hindus walked a long distance in a burning sun, hand-in-hand and bare-footed, in order to give sound and public expression to their grief? My Lord, there have been manifestations of similar grief all over the country, and there are movements going on at present in all Provinces to raise public sentiment to the memory of Edward the Predecessor. With these evidences of a strengthening of the feeling of loyal allegiance to the Crown that has long existed in the minds of the people, in that the time for the Government of India, and for the Local Governments to make firm a continuation of a representative measure the life of which is to open by virtue of time in October next. One should have thought, my Lord, that the Government would at such a time have welcomed the movement by making declaration of a measure which it has refused, if ever, faced it necessary to say, but which must always be a source of irritation and conflict to the great body of the loyal and law-abiding population of the country, particularly as there is nothing special in the existing circumstances which would justify an opposite course.

"It may be said, my Lord, that the Government cannot ignore the existence of the band of terrorists and assassins. Your Lordship was pleased, in that same letter to which I have referred, to deal also with the case of these misguided individuals in their country and of the Government. I need not repeat what several other Englishmen have said before me, that every sensible man who has the interests of this country at heart must deeply deplore all unscrupulous outrages and all unscrupulous actions. But it is not to be said with any reason that the preservation of public meetings of law-abiding persons and were all necessary restraining influence upon and compensation, on the action of those who kept their plots in secret, and who went, by the very nature of things, always endeavour to carry out their diabolical designs without all avoidable publicity. It is important to remember in the Government that the existence of the Act in question has not evidently hampered terrorists in their action during the last three years. The Act itself therefore is destined to be a remedy for their disease."

"Last Lordship's Government was passed in the latter of March last not only to analyse the political situation but also to suggest some suitable measures. If I may say so, with the eye of a statesman. The Government expressed in brief that the national movement, as it is now, has to ignore and non-recognition of the national consequences of British rule in India; that though some Englishmen in the ranks of those who were hostile to that rule a number of implacable hatred of all other interests, and the satisfaction which has been placed before the Government Board in Council supports the view that the majority of the advocates of extirpation have been misled by shallow arguments and prejudiced statements. The closest society for the state of things was that the other side of the coin should be put before these young men. Your Lordship therefore wisely called upon all officers of Government, and indeed all supporters of law and order, "to do his best, each in his own sphere, to win the cooperation and to induce an improvement regarding the character and results of British rule." The officers of the Education Department were rightly asked to check the spread of sedition among their wards by sympathetic discussion and kindly guidance; the situation of all District officers was directed to the necessity of taking leading men in each district into their confidence, and of cultivating a friendly and confidential discussion towards all with whom they are brought in contact. The concluding portion of the letter stated:—

"The Governor General in Council believes that there is every reason to expect success for a policy as the Government in the foregoing paragraphs. There is much ignorance and misunderstanding on the subject of British rule in India, and there has arisen a spirit of discontent. That spirit has not spread far, and the wrong impression as to which it is now capable of removal by cordial discussion and correct information. Many symptoms of the so-called nationalist programme have taken shape in the development of what they regarded as a permissible political movement into the fanatical actions of the terrorist section. The movement is favourable for focusing them from the party of discontent and for converting all but the most extreme of the danger to the general welfare of power attacks upon the foundations of the established Government. The great body of the people are entirely loyal and prepared to join with the officers of Government in this action against discontent."

"I feel, my Lord, that that was clear and straightforward presentation on the policy which the Government should pursue at the present time. It supplied the true remedy for the disease from which the country has in some suffered and is unconsciously still suffering. But these methods of consultation required that a free and public discussion of grievances and views should be encouraged rather than discouraged, costs of any sense alone of the liberty of speech as meeting being left to be punished by the ordinary laws of the land. As any sense the policy of sympathetic guidance and confidence which the Government of India deliberately decided upon, but a few months ago will be a large nation satisfied if this letter on the freedom of speech and action is destined, if this representative measure gives a fresh lease of life. This long my view of the situation, I submit with great respect that the Government should still go on with the proposed legislation. I fully realise how rare it would be to hope that the British Government in charge of the bill will drop the motion. But, my Lord, I consider it my duty to say that it is very unfortunate that he should not be able to do so. There is nothing more important at the present day for the good government of this country than that there should be a feeling spread among the people that the Government are willing more than ever to listen with sympathy to

the representatives of Indians to give due consideration to the wishes and opinions of representative Indians, who are quite as much entitled to uphold law and order, as being the one part out of a general progress, as any official member can be. Your Lordship has seen that there is a large body of constituted opinion almost begging that the Government should proceed with this measure. In those circumstances, unless the Hon'ble Member can lay before the Council the opinion of the Local Government that he has received and read out, unless he can declare facts and circumstances which show that there is a danger that, if meetings are allowed to be held freely as they used to be held before the Act was passed, the consequences will tend to disturb the public tranquillity or lead to some other crime which cannot be dealt with by the existing statute law, I submit, it cannot but be deplored that the Bill should be proceeded with and passed.

"I did not want to dwell at length upon the statistics of other provisions in the law which place single persons in the hands of the Government to suppress meetings which are likely to promote and assist or to lead to a disturbance of the public tranquillity. Some speakers who have spoken before me, including the Hon'ble Mr. Hodge, have said that the existing law is not sufficient. My Lord, it is not necessary for me to enter into a discussion with those gentlemen as to whether that is or is not an extension. My lawyer friends have presented the correct view of the situation. He has said that it is better than a lot of argument. The Council has had a few such facts placed before it, from which it is better that meetings of 50,000 persons and more in Calcutta, and other large meetings at Nagpur and Bombay, Bengal, have been dispersed quietly under section 141 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It may be said that it is a fact that both in that section and in the section relating to unlawful assemblies there is a single power given to the Revenue to disperse any assembly when it considers it to be objectionable, but why should we object to a measure of this character, which merely gives the same power to Government which it already possesses under other Acts? The reason for this is this: We submit that while the powers which the Government possesses under the other Acts are simply sufficient to deal with every individual case or case of the least of the rights of meeting that may arise, the conferring of this general power of prohibiting an assembly, by which the voice of the whole population there may be silenced, is most dangerous and unjust. My Lord, what yet that may happen under such an Act? As some of my friends here pointed out, some spontaneous movement of some misguided young man takes a little notice in a place, the police stand up long reports of danger to the public as in the public press, and the whole district is perturbed. I do not say that the Government and the Revenue of Prisons do not fully weigh the situation; but they are after all human, and therefore liable to err. They have to act upon the reports of the man on the spot, who is in fact most not upon the reports of the police or of the Criminal Investigation Department. And we have had sufficient instances of the abuse of the power given under the Act.

"We have seen how far the false, more imaginary than real, of a few days or a small section of men, the population of a whole district, the great bulk of whom, most, as the latter would before has said, be regarded as unconditionally loyal to the Government, have been deprived of the right to speak their minds under the British Government, of going free expressions to their opinions and their sentiments, to their grievances and desires in relation to public questions which affect or interest them. It cannot but be regarded as a serious public grievance that for the maintenance of a few individuals, the whole community in a locality should be prevented from freely expressing a protest which they have cause to bring.

"My Lord, not only has an assembly been shown for the moment before us, but there is also the fact, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has pointed out, that a representative measure may also, by being allowed in its working, lead to promoting the evil which it was intended to cure. The Sedition Meetings Act and the Press Act have both already given illustrations of the truth of the old adage that the right of man to do as he pleases often makes it difficult to do. Look for instance at the action of the authorities in Bombay in suppressing these district conferences and the meeting which sought to help the depressed classes. I venture to think that the most mischievous of the said meeting would have been stopped if the Sedition Meetings Act had not been in existence. Look again at the action taken in several places under the Press Act in restriction of the printing of the papers given by the Government when it was going through the Council, and think of the irritation which the abuse of its provisions must cause in the public mind. So long as the Government will keep these two measures on the Statute book, I regret to say, but I feel it my duty to say so, so long will all efforts to conduct public opinion generally be beset with unnecessary difficulties, will stand out to be unnecessarily difficult of accomplishment.

"I do not wish to detain the Council any longer. But I cannot help referring in this connection to the action taken under the Press Act with regard to Mr. Macdonald's pamphlet. I know that several Local Governments here thought it wise to suppress that pamphlet. I have no doubt that they believe that they have acted rightly as the justice. But with due deference to these Governments, I venture to think that if the new Press Act had not given them the subsequently wide powers which it has given them, not one of them would have ever thought of suppressing Mr. Macdonald's pamphlet. More than perhaps would even now think of suppressing Mr. Macdonald's pamphlet. But what else might not have been left to the action of the Government to impose the police. But what else might not have been left to the action of the Government to impose the police? It has been said, my Lord, that the Government of India have been denouncing the practice of torturing accused persons with a view to elicit confessions from them, at least ever since they enacted the Indian Penal Code, which has laid down that any person who would so get people to torture would be liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven years. But the existence of such a provision has not evidently proved to be a sufficient deterrent, and in view of the facts brought to light in some recent cases, it was clearly necessary in the public interests to show public attention to the evil and to have special measures taken to effectually discourage it."

His Excellency the Governor: "I am afraid that I must interrupt the Hon'ble Member Mr. Macdonald's pamphlet has got nothing whatever to do with the present discussion."

The Hon'ble Member Mr. Macdonald: "I bow to your Lordship's ruling. I wished to point out how serious a resolution is involved in the case of any person to grant immunity, when the object of the Government is that such an immunity should not be given."

"I will now conclude. I think I have said enough to show that no justification has been made for proposing an extension of the Bill of the Sedition Meetings Act; that the powers which the

Governments possess under the existing provisions of the law are amply sufficient to effectively prevent as well as to punish any attempt to promote sedition or to disturb the public tranquillity which might be made by persons who are hostile to Government and whose number is small; that the great bulk of the people are loyal, to the core, and are more than ever inclined to co-operate with Government in maintaining law and order; that the policy of non-resistance is in those circumstances the only safe and wise policy; that it should be steadily and vigorously pursued; that there are some overpowering causes for so doing, nothing should be done which is likely to interfere with the execution of that policy. I believe that much more direct consideration of an Act of an alienated character which was spoken against the wishes of a great number of the Government and the people. For these reasons I beg humbly to oppose the motion which is now before the Council."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. "My Lord, it was not my intention to have spoken upon this measure, since in the capacity of Head of one of the Local Governments I had urged the enactment of the Act, at any rate until next spring. And I am very sorry indeed to break at so late an hour upon the time of the Council. But I feel that some non-official Members have put rather a strong case for some explanation of the reasons for the existence of the Act, and also as I shall not possibly have the opportunity of explaining my own position in the matter next spring, it appeared to me that, with your permission, I might say a few words on the present occasion. We have heard that Local Governments are very difficult bodies, and there is no doubt that we are very difficult. We have also heard that the policy of the Government in which we are so much interested, I am, however, glad to recognize that two non-official Members have also called us to account, and I believe we are most thoroughly done and are not thoroughly to break with the opposition and the wishes of the community which are so properly placed under our charge.

"Now nothing would give a Local Government greater pleasure than to be able to dispose with any of these matters; but circumstances, however, frequently render the introduction and the enforcement of such measures necessary. It is perfectly true, as His/His Members have said, that the relations of the Punjab at present is happily very different from what it was in the spring of 1867; and society comprises that but more fully than we expect. I believe that the present condition of the Punjab is largely due to the introduction by Lord Darnley's Government of the reformed Council, and greatly to the policy of non-resistance which has been followed for a considerable time. At any rate, it has been my own position, and I have enjoyed that position upon all my occasions, that they should have every opportunity of putting themselves in the direct line of action upon all persons who are put forward as reasonable claim to represent any important section or sub-section of the community with which they have to deal, and that they should ascertain the wishes and views of those people internally in every way, and should put the case of Government before them so that they may more than by force and not by repression. That policy, I am happy to say, has in most cases been very successful; but we cannot say upon that policy entirely. One His/His Member has referred to the old legend of the Great King in whose proceedings I may be supposed to take a certain amount of personal interest, and he has pointed out that it was impossible to suppress the will of the masses. I do not quite think that that was exactly what King Darnley attempted. I believe that it was asked of us to do was to make the will of the masses to be so much a thing as to be the expression of a great truth or a great principle by the influence of an order to which there was no ultimate position. But we can do a good deal, not to suppress the will of the masses, but to regulate their action and action to the order. A good many steps have been taken by putting out upon the troubled waters. That Your Excellency's Government has done with the greatest success, by putting the wheel of consultation upon the troubled waters of India, but other measures are sometimes necessary.

"I believe to be a Province which is blessed with the possession of a great many successful turbulent rivers which, if allowed to pursue their own unregulated course, would do infinite damage for want of proper training. Therefore, we must not let any works founded upon reverence as to the best way of doing it and such works, and the work is that these training works prevent these rivers from doing damage, widespread and serious, and direct them into some profitable course to the great benefit of the country and all that it contains. I venture to think that the same physical training works by the formation of institutions, these works since to these physical training works by which we guide the force of our great rivers so proper laws. They appear to direct public action and public movements from channels which can only result in widespread disaster and confusion.

"The trouble in 1867 in the Punjab was very largely due to the perverse and passionate feelings of a very small class of persons some of whom did not belong to the Punjab. In fact, some came from those Provinces which we are called upon to administer as a part of India—the United Provinces. These persons and their natural intelligence to speak upon the minds of the Punjab people and by consequence to the most serious way the action and the intention of that Government. Now, loyal and faithful, and nobody has a greater admission, for the present of the Punjab than I have myself. But he is little, when washed upon in a direct way, directly when his religious feelings are approached, to certain standards of violent temper which, in the case of the Punjab, are particularly dangerous. There pointed out on several occasions that the Punjab divides the whole frame of the Indian way—the more than an enormous number of millions upon the entire land, upon the entire land, in the interests are scattered throughout the Punjab villages, and these men are very likely to have their feelings washed upon; and if their feelings are washed upon they have a sudden and that particular class of persons who were so numerous in the beginning of 1867 in surrounding the land, I believe, but also very largely divided in the Punjab, and it was here that we were so much distressed in prison, during the winter and spring of this year it was reported to me by Lord Darnley that similar dangerous activity, but also against other important sections of the community, was being carried on by a similar set of men to those who had given us so much trouble in 1867. It was done very slowly. Meetings

were got up for purely social purposes or for purely religious purposes, but these meetings were directed to entirely different objects, and a great deal of violence and blood was thereby being stirred. At the same time it so happened that some of the Punjab soldiers whose minds had been perverted and contaminated outside the province had had to be dismissed from the Army and had returned to their homes. The presence of these men was aided by the leaders of this agitation to get up a movement, and, as religious and social grounds, all services under the British Government in the Indian Army. Such a movement and if only here had the most serious and dangerous results if it had spread in the Punjab, and it would have been the ruin of the province, who have been made aware open to them, as pointed in the Army from which they have been expelled.

"It is well known that it is quite easy for the Local Government, under the provisions of the ordinary law, to stop such meetings. Of course it is perfectly easy for the District Magistrate to suppress a meeting when he knows that the conditions under which that meeting is held and the circumstances in which it is held are so directed as to render it almost certain that the holding of the meeting will produce a breach of the peace. But that is not always the case. To have a breach of the peace you must have two sides, and at a great many of these meetings the people were practically all of the same class and were brought together for what they supposed to be a common object of their own class; and consequently it was open to the Magistrate to prevent and suppress them without there being any ground for the arrest of a breach of the peace. It is quite possible that the action which the men were taking might have led to more than a breach of the peace—to general disturbance of order; but such disturbances would not have been as immediate consequences of these meetings, and it would hardly have been possible, so my local officers have represented, for the District Magistrate to take action for the immediate suppression of these meetings. Besides, we have heard a good deal of threatened violence from the police. It is not my business on the present occasion to take upon me a brief on behalf of the police; but, assuming for the sake of argument that the police here is as black as it is painted, surely it is not a satisfactory thing that we should have the police perpetually looking for the suppression of meetings. It appeared to me, therefore, that it was very much better to set in an open and straight-forward way and to apply this Act to the British district where these meetings were most frequent, and where some very large meetings were being held which I was assured would probably lead to very serious disturbances between the Hindus and Mahomedans of that district as well as to serious discontent and rebellion towards the British Government. I ought to say at first that we had done all that we could to get hold of the present interests in these meetings and to try to persuade them that the action they were taking was most undesirable not only in the interests of Government and the public peace but in the interests of the persons who were taking part in them. We did all we could by private means and private persuasion to get them to stop the meetings, which they were conducting, and it was only when all these measures failed that this last measure was taken and that we applied a firm and well-considered training back to them the minds of the people in the direction in which it was most suitable for them to go.

"Well, the result of the extension of the Act was that the meetings were all dropped. We did not in the least prohibit the meetings. We were perfectly aware that they should have place provided we knew who were the persons who would attend the meetings, because a great many of these agitations were people from outside the district altogether. They were suppressed in the name of a right, and it would have been impossible to have brought them over as has been suggested as a suitable way of dealing with such cases. Now I can only say that the result of the extension of the Act to the British district has been, according to the opinion of the local officers, satisfactory. I may say that one of these local officers is an officer who has been in the district for some ten years and is intimately acquainted with every portion of that district and capable as expert in the particular district which is spoken in that district, and therefore he is a man whose word may be taken in a matter of this kind as specially reliable. He was an officer who was most anxious that these people should be introduced as such in any way, and it was only after seeing the injury which was being done that he was forced to ask for what he termed special extra-legal powers in order to enable him to stop what he believed to be most dangerous. Well, he and the Commissioner both tell me that nothing but good has resulted from the application of this Act. The people have quietly settled down, and all the conditions which were existing in, some of their Mahomedan brethren, whose of Government and its officers, and the knowledge of the people has ceased, and the British district is now as happy and peaceful as it was before the agitation commenced.

"There was a special reason for extending to this district, and that was that British is a restless district. In fact, in one or two previous instances, as I suppose is not known to many Hon'ble Members present, very serious Hindu-Mahomedan riots have occurred which have led to a great deal of bloodshed and a great deal of damage to the property and prosperity of the district. The people there are hostile and quarrelsome as a rule, but extremely amenable, and it is extremely dangerous to allow action to be taken in such a land that there should be any danger of an outbreak of religious strife or of serious agitation Government.

"My Lord, I have ventured to take up the time of the Council in this manner in order to show that Local Governments, known though they be, and still needed though they are called, do not ordinarily take action in a matter of this kind, which is entirely opposed to their feelings and desires, unless they have the very strongest possible grounds for doing it. I also venture to think that it is highly desirable that Local Governments, when such circumstances arise as to render it necessary that something should be done to divert people's attention from a serious and practical agitation, should have at their hand a weapon which would enable them to give immediate and instant legal effect to these measures which they think are absolutely necessary for the preservation of public order and peace."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baines. — My Lord, before I comment upon this Bill I would like to refer to a point that has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who complained that the opinion of Local Governments had not been furnished to him. It was yesterday that he made this demand. We were only too anxious to comply with his request because we thought that it was desirable that all Members should be furnished with the opinions of Local Governments on a measure in which they were going to speak the very next day. Therefore, both the Hon'ble Member and myself endeavored to arrange to give him copies of these papers. Unfortunately, the letters that have been received from Local Governments were all of a strictly confidential character. In the ordinary course of business, when a legislative measure comes up for consideration, we call for opinions from Local Governments,

and in many cases the letters which we have and receive are of a confidential nature, and in this case that was what happened. As a rule, when these confidential letters have been received, we frame a Bill, then it is introduced in Council, then the Bill is published and opinions of Local Governments are called for. These opinions of Local Governments are invariably placed in the hands of His/His Highness. It is only in those exceptional cases such as the present, where we have to circulate a Bill and pass it on the same day, that a difficulty arises. We quite recognise that His/His Highness are at a disadvantage, and we shall try and arrange that in future some months shall be adopted so that they shall have in a fortnight before them. It is quite as much to our advantage as to them that His/His Highness should be supplied with full information. In the present case we think that the opinions of the Local Governments would have decidedly strengthened our case.

"I next, with Your Excellency's permission, will make a few remarks as regards the Bill itself. The chief point struck, so far as I can see, by His/His Highness who have opposed the Bill is that, as the political situation has improved—and this is undoubted—therefore the necessity of this measure is unnecessary, and so not of supererogation. I must say that I think that if His/His Highness who have opposed the Bill lay under the obligation, which rests upon the Home Department, of reading numerous reports and digesting a large mass of literature dealing with sedition subjects, they would speedily change their point of view and agree that it is better in expedition in the bad time to allow it to come to a head and then have to institute prosecutions against offenders. My Lord, sedition is not dead, it is not even nearly dormant, it is vigorously alive and it is surely waiting for its opportunity when it finds the authorities are off their guard. There is not a doubt that if they had the chance, the revolutionary party would make speedy use of the weapons of inflammatory oratory. If a system such as the one the Lord Bishop Bishops has been has made today is possible in the Imperial Legislative Council, His/His Highness may surely gather what the extremists and revolutionaries will do in out-of-the-way districts where there is no authority to watch them.

"It has been argued that a sparing use has been made of the Act, and that therefore the extension and its extension upon the Statute book is unnecessary. It seems to me to be forgotten that the whole object of the Act is to meet exceptional circumstances of danger. As the His/His Highness Mr. Harvey Adams, the late Home Member, said in 1877 when the Bill was before the Council, the measure is designed to operate in exceptional circumstances, in exceptional places and in exceptional times of emergency. The fact that every spring one has been made it seems to me to be proof that the intention of the Act has been very faithfully carried out.

"Then it is argued that the authorities have sufficient powers under the existing laws. Now, it is undoubtedly true that under the Criminal and Seditious Police Acts, and the Bombay City Police Act, the authorities are armed with considerable powers which enable them to deal with sedition meetings. These acts, however, as a rule, are purely local in their application, and they have no reference to the whole, and yet it is the central rather than the local area that the greatest harm can be done. Now, the Bombay Police Act is entirely deficient, with the exception of the Bombay District Police Act, in giving the requisite powers for dealing with these meetings. No doubt we can be made of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section enables the authorities to prohibit any individual or the public generally from taking action which is likely to cause a breach of the peace. There are, however, legal difficulties in connection with this section, and it is not desirable that the authorities should be tied down to the use of that section only as a means of general prohibition.

"As in 1877, I think there has been considerable exaggeration and misapprehension as to the scope of the Act. Even in the very few cases which are prosecuted from time to time, public meetings are in fact, provided that they are not held for the furtherance and discussion of subjects likely to excite a breach of the peace or any political subject or for the exhibition or discussion or distribution of written or printed matter or for any other purpose. Moreover, the authorities which are issued from time to time by the Local Governments had good only for six months, and even during that short period of six months they are withdrawn a restriction of their use that the circumstances of any particular case have happened so as to render the restriction of the authorities unnecessary. Similarly, in regard to the extension, should any Local Government come up to the Government of India and say that the extension of the Act which was made in January 1908 is necessary, I cannot imagine for any amount that the Government of India would insist upon those provisions remaining in force. It seems that the Local Governments to make representations, and in this way the view held by several His/His Highness that Local Governments should have some say in this matter would be met.

"Then it is said that the Seditious Meetings Act has a tendency to drive meetings underground. In regard to this matter, I thoroughly agree with what His/His Highness Mr. Edward Schreiner said in 1877. His/His Highness said on that occasion that publicity and self-advertisement were the very breath of the spirits of sedition and revolution, and that, if these were taken away, half the strength of the cause would go with them. There the question is put in a nutshell. Again it is said that public meetings act as a safety valve. I think that this statement certainly requires qualification. We have only too well that meetings are frequently held in this country not so much for the purpose of giving vent to discontent which already exists as to create discontent where none previously existed, and so-called publicity, but agitators come amongst them and tried to create trouble. I can add nothing to say to them. The criminality of the agitators was not the best on that account, however, but the agitators were and my friends Mr. and Mr. Richard Rogers, to the general good character and splendid loyalty of the people of Delhi. I have served in that position as an Assistant Magistrate, as a Magistrate and as a Commissioner of a District, and my experience of the people of India knows as the "Garden of India."

"I notice that in 1877 the His/His Highness Mr. Chubb observed that if the Bill which was then before the Council became law, moral parties would be raised upon, and broken up, and that even the previous notes. My friend Mr. Lord Robert Clarendon also said that if the Bill was passed, the police

would become absolute masters of the people and that their dissuasive words, which would not be free and far between, would be certain to create dissensions. I have had very careful inquiries made, and am glad to say that I am not so true of any such sort of apprehension. I notice that my friend Mr. Goshale referred to trouble created by the authorities under the Trust Act. It is particularly noticeable that he referred to nothing of the kind under the Sedition Meetings Act.

"Lastly, as regards the temporary extension which is now before the Council, I think that it is simply justified by the circumstances which surrounded the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to prohibit three districts in March last, and save money by the Government in the circumstances which, as pointed out by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, comprised the Punjab Government to prohibit the Rohilkhand District. Sober-minded and sober-sounding resolutions in the few cases which are prohibited must, I feel, suffer temporary inconvenience, but they must realize that temporary loss of privilege to those few districts and those who are covered by the British Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. JENNINGS moved that the Bill be passed. He said: "Your Honnour, I am a member on this Council and I must admit that my head is not sufficiently turned to the stream of history which has been poured upon it today, but it has at least given me a very lively idea of what Sydney Smith means by the punishment of being punished to death by word and deed. I hope, however, that in course of time I may become a historical figure at the foot of this occasion. Now I hope the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the Bill will take this as an excuse for my not following them into the intricate recesses of their arguments or upon their high flights of oratory. I will endeavour as soon as possible to return to solid ground, which at this time of the afternoon is perhaps what the Council will desire."

"The question, therefore, as it appears to me, is this: Is this Bill necessary? Some one of those Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the Bill would, I think, support it if they were assured that it was necessary. Now the argument that it is not necessary is generally based upon the opinion that the state of the country is very much improved. I am aware, and very gladly admit, that the state of the country has improved; but that is not all. We still have with us the party whom I prefer to call the Revolutionary Party, because their aim is revolutionary and nothing else, and they attempt to attain their object by plots of conspiracy which are very carefully laid and by every device which can be suggested by their vast small ingenuity. If Hon'ble Members would wish to have a complete list of all the divisions that have been committed, of the conspiracies that have been formed, of the secret societies that have been set on foot, of all the means which the revolutionary party has used, and is still using, to overthrow the British Government and to introduce lawlessness and disorder—if they would wish that, then I say they are very old friends of the country. Such a list would be profuse. I do not wish to produce it when I am supposed to do so. Well, my Lord, I wish to put a very simple question to the Council. When these people are doing within their power to attain their aim—is it in the least degree probable that they will receive from us the support of supplementary authority if it should be placed within their reach? It seems to me that upon that question the division should depend. My Lord, I submit that it is not in the least degree probable that they would refrain from making use of that weapon, and therefore I submit that it is necessary that we should have this Bill, and those who are convinced that the Bill is necessary and that we ought to have it, should, I think, come over to our side. My Lord, I think I might be content to leave my case upon that ground, but there are a few things which have been mentioned in which perhaps I should give some attention. It is said to say that it would be a most unnecessary one now to discuss the Bill. Some say friend Mr. Widdowson, I believe, said that we should educate the people. Let me think for a moment who the people are whom we are to educate. I consider that the class that we should educate would be those people by allowing mischief-makers a free hand is very little concerned from an action of violence. Thus, as to the kind of revolutionaries; why, one might as well attempt to conclude a head of state by throwing one's stone upon to them. It is said also that my lightning of the kind—it is even said that this Bill, if it became law—may cause a great deal of discontent, that it may in fact produce sedition."

"At one time I was in charge of a town where there had been an outbreak of sedition, and so we do in such cases we destroyed the walls and other means of putting permanent of patch into them. Some persons, who ought to have known better, went about amongst the ignorant people and told them that for permanent of patch was the cause of the sedition. The result was that our people who were engaged in the work had a very bad time of it, as some of our officers in the districts have at present a very bad time. The parallel is exact. The permanent of patch was the cause of the sedition, and our protective measures are the cause of sedition. Then it is said that we already have in the meeting is an sufficient means for dealing with matters of this kind. The state of the case has been explained by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Kaur. Now, Sir, I have had the opportunity to deal with matters of this kind for some years past, and I have had to consider how the ordinary law could be enforced. The Hon'ble Members who say that the ordinary law is sufficient look upon it from the outside, but I have had personal experience of it, and I can assure the Hon'ble Members that, with the usual freedom of assembly, we could not make the ordinary law suffice. And it is probable that, if the ordinary law had been sufficient, we should go through all this trouble in order to prevent ourselves with the perfectly useless weapon."

"My Lord, if anything has been said which leads to the conclusion that this Bill ought to be placed permanently on the Statute-book, the fact is not mine, it is of those who have fired the discussion upon me. Some Hon'ble Members are deeply concerned that the permanency of the Act during the next cold weather is a foregone conclusion. Well, they know more than I do; but if they will have it so, let it be so, but let it be clearly understood that the prohibition is there and not mine. My Lord, I submit that nothing has been said which should lead to any proceeding with the Bill. I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. GOSWAMI: "My Lord, the question has been put to the meeting, but this should have been a separate motion. The question as to how have been on the motion that the Bill should be taken into consideration, and there is an agreed motion that the Bill should be passed. I wanted to say a few words as to that."

The Hon'ble Mr. JENNINGS: "My motion was that I introduced the Bill, and I moved that it be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI:—"I do not wish to take more than a minute, but I do think I must say a few words of the kind of the young members of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins. I do not think that any member of Government has any reason to be bored or to do anything else if he wants to discharge his duty properly here, because we have also to discharge our duties here, and I do not think anything is gained by introducing such a tone into the debate in this Council. My Lord, you must know we must introduce a new tone into this Council; you have watched over this Council as if the mere wish which a parent wishes over the wisdom of her child. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins is justified in introducing such a tone here."

The Hon'ble BABA BHUPENDRA NATH BABA:—"My Lord, when Your Lordship's leave I wish to make one observation. A point was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Burke that if a speech like mine could be made in this Council, it was no wonder that speeches of a very gross character might be made in the meetings which are now to be commenced. I am very sorry, my Lord, that that observation was made, because in my speech that I made here today I studiously avoided any subject which might cause needless offence, and I hope I was strictly within the constitution in offering the few remarks that I wanted to offer in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS:—"My Lord, may I explain that I had not the slightest intention of hurting the feelings of the Hon'ble Member, but I perceive that it is not perhaps desirable to indulge in what I considered to be a witicism."

The Hon'ble Mr. BABA:—"My Lord, as regards what the Hon'ble BABA BHUPENDRA NATH BABA has said, I merely want to convey that his speech was certainly strongly worded in some respects and highly coloured perhaps, and it is perfectly legitimate to speak like that in a Legislative Council. What I want to infer was that if that was done in a Council like this, subjects are all restricted, what must we expect in one of the way phases; but I did not intend to convey any imputation whatever as regards the speech of the Hon'ble Member."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR said:—"I will only add a very few remarks to what the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has said to this meeting of Council and on the matter which he has so very ably put before you. I am sorry to say we cannot, and of an act, disregard the question of a revolutionary party. We are less concerned with greater pleasure than I have the members which have extremely bold from unofficial Members of this Council today, to the effect that the state of the country is infinitely better than it was and that things are improving politically. These views, expressed as they have been by the opponents of the Act, I know to be thoroughly sound and true, and they have been very welcome words to listen to. But, gentlemen, I cannot help telling you that to myself, there is a personal factor in our proceedings today which I cannot disregard. I cannot but feel that I am at the end of my administration and I do not think it would be right, either by the request of the Federal Meeting Act or by its enforcement in perpetuity, to convert my successor to a policy of which he had not had sufficient opportunity of judging and of which he might not approve. I feel very strongly that the Act is one of such enormous importance that it must be thoroughly considered during a Council session. The unofficial Members who opposed the Act have done so perfectly legitimately and have expressed their views perfectly intelligently, soundly and very much to the point. I do not say that I agree with all of them, but they have spoken their views fearlessly, and, I think, generally, with sound common sense; but I believe they will agree with me that in a very important piece of legislation such as this is, it would not be satisfactory for the country, it would not be satisfactory for India, that we should authorise upon a very decided line of policy at a time and that our action was only be put in effect legitimately in the Council in Calcutta, where every detail of necessary legislation will be fully considered, and where, we may rest assured, that it will be considered carefully and with full and ample knowledge of the state of the country. I do not attempt to foreshadow what that legislation may be, but I am perfectly satisfied, and I am sure we may all feel satisfied, that the Act will receive in Calcutta the consideration which it deserves and that my successor will be guided by the opinions he forms of the state of India."

The Council adjourned sine die.

Printed,  
The 23rd August 1900.

B. SHEPHERDSON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYCH,  
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART III  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

No. 16.]      MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910.      [Part, 1. a. 2 p.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച 1910 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 5-ാം തീയതി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൗൺസിൽ പ്രാപിക്കയും അതിൽ എല്ലാവരും അഭിമാനമായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസാദിച്ചതും കൂടെ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ACT No. XV of 1910  
1910 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 5-ാം തീയതി അംഗീകരിച്ച.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1910  
1910 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 5-ാം തീയതി അംഗീകരിച്ച.

ഇതിൽ അടങ്ങിയ വിവരങ്ങൾ.

1 - 3-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ആരംഭം.

വിഷയം.

1. മുൻകരുതലും പ്രതിബ്ധയും.
2. അതിർ വിവരണങ്ങൾ.

3 - 3-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ.

കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച.

കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച.

3. കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ.

1910 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 5-ാം തീയതി അംഗീകരിച്ച കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ.

4. കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച കൗൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ.



വടക്കുകൾ.

6. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
7. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

7. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
8. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
9. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

10. വടക്കുകൾ.

3 - 30 ആഴ്ച.

കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

11. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
12. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
13. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
14. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

4 - 30 ആഴ്ച.

കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

15. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
16. 1899 ഏപ്രിൽ 25 - 30 ന്റെ പട്ടിക.
17. 1899 ഏപ്രിൽ 25 - 30 ന്റെ പട്ടിക.
18. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

19. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
20. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
21. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
22. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

5 - 30 ആഴ്ച.

കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.

23. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
24. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
25. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.
26. കരന്താണക്കരയിലെ സ്കൂൾ.



[illegible][illegible]

കുടുംബസംരക്ഷണവും കുടുംബസംരക്ഷണവും അധികാരസംരക്ഷണവും

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

[illegible][illegible]

\* *Chloroceryle alpestris*, *Chloroceryle americana*, *Chloroceryle fuscescens*

[illegible][illegible]

...and the ...

பொதுமக்களும் தீவிரமாகவும் வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

(2) காலவரையறுக்கப்பட்ட காலப்பகுதியில் கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு  
1. 1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு  
2. 1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு  
3. 1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு  
4. 1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு  
5. 1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு

(3) கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

6. கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு

7. (1) கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

(2) கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

8. கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

1918-19-ம் ஆண்டு

9. கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

10. கட்டவேண்டிய வட்டி வசூலிப்பதில் தாமதமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

19. (1) ഒരു സംസ്ഥാനപട്ടണത്തിനുമുകളിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു ജലസേചനസംവിധാനം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി 1869-ലെ നിയമം പ്രകാരം നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി.

[illegible][illegible]
$$\bar{G} = 10^6 \text{ g/mol}$$

மதுரை: கருணாநிதி

[illegible][illegible]

(d) இது அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவா? (அ) இது அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவா? (அ) இது அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவா?

[illegible][illegible]



(3) வாய் பிசுந்தியும், கைகளும் வாழாதவையாகவும் அறிவிக்கப்படும்.

(6) கருவக வட்டத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவு கி.மீ. 17 மீட்டரானது மத்திய  
ஆசனத்திலிருந்து வட்டத்திலிருந்து.

(சி) ஊழல்கள் நிலவரப்பாற்றும் கட்டளை உட்பட்ட நிர்வாகிகளும் மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சரவர்களும் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுகிறேன்.

கனடாநாடுகிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறவர்களை கைது செய்வது சரியானதா? அது  
கனடாநாடுகிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறவர்களை கைது செய்வது சரியானதா? அது  
கனடாநாடுகிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறவர்களை கைது செய்வது சரியானதா? அது

16. (1) കട്ടപ്പന ഗവണ്മെന്റ് 1858 ൽ സ്ഥാപിതമായിരുന്നു. 1858

[illegible]

പ്രകാരം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രതിരോധ മന്ത്രിയുടെ അംഗീകാരം നൽകിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ചു. വല്ലാത്ത തരത്തിൽ കിടപ്പുമരുന്നുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും മറ്റും മരുന്നുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ തടയുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രതിരോധ മന്ത്രിയുടെ അംഗീകാരം നൽകിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ചു. വല്ലാത്ത തരത്തിൽ കിടപ്പുമരുന്നുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും മറ്റും മരുന്നുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ തടയുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രതിരോധ മന്ത്രിയുടെ അംഗീകാരം നൽകിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ചു.

[illegible]

11. ഒരു തിരക്കിനോടു പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ അവസ്ഥകൾക്കും നൽകിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉപചിന്തകൾക്കുപറ്റും ആകാശ സംരക്ഷിത വിവിധകലാരംഗങ്ങൾക്കും

[illegible][illegible]

പ്രസ്തുത പ്രസ്താവനയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 15-ാം വകുപ്പിൻ അനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു പദ്ധതിയുടെ പരിധിയിൽ പെട്ടതല്ലെന്ന് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതായി സർക്കാർ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

18. (1) கனம் அமைச்சர் தயவுசெய்து கீழ்க்கண்ட வினாக்களுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா :

[illegible]









ഇന്നിപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം പാലക്കാട് ജയിൽ കോർട്ടിൽ അറസ്റ്റിലാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം അറസ്റ്റിലായതിനെത്തുടർന്ന് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭാര്യയും മകളും അറസ്റ്റിലായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മകൾ അറസ്റ്റിലായതിനെത്തുടർന്ന് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭാര്യയും അറസ്റ്റിലായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

- [illegible]





